





## Low Enrichment Process

## U.S. and France Sign Atomic Fuel Accord

PARIS, Sept. 18 (Reuters) — France and the United States have agreed to study the possibility of building a pilot power plant using French-developed nuclear fuels that cannot produce atomic weapons, the French Atomic Energy Commission said today.

The new system involves a French chemical exchange uranium enrichment process employed only for the production of low enriched uranium, it said.

The agreement was signed by the U.S. Department of Energy and the French commission.

"This process, which would be employed only for the production of low enriched uranium, could hold promise of affording substantial resistance to possible misuse and the production of weapon-usable material," a joint statement said.

U.S. technicians will carry out experiments and make an evaluation of the French system over an initial one-year period, after which they will decide whether to continue the collaboration, it added.

French officials said that under the new process, uranium would be enriched at no more than 3.5 percent, sufficient for fueling nuclear power plants but much too low for the production of atomic weapons.

The new system is mainly designed for export to meet the growing needs of the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. It enables the building of nuclear power plants with the full safeguards against misuse for military purposes, the officials said.

The Department of Energy is expected to spend about \$20 million

in studying the French process in its own laboratories and will do the experiments in the United States.

The two governments may later decide whether to build a pilot plant at Pierrelatte, in southern France, to serve as a demonstration station for would-be clients, officials said.

The joint statement said, "The agreement reflects the interest of both parties in developing civil nuclear power in ways which will continue to make economical fuel readily available while minimizing the possibilities of it being used for military purposes."

The pact is consistent with efforts that France and the United States have been making toward these ends in a study known as the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation. It was set up by seven heads of state at a 1977 economic summit in London in their search for tighter controls over nuclear proliferation.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has joined President Carter in stopping the export of all nuclear material and equipment that could lead to the production of atomic weapons.

The French leader has canceled a major contract with South Korea for a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant that could produce plutonium for military purposes. He has also objected to the sale of a similar \$100-million French plant to Pakistan.

The Pakistani government has repeatedly accused the French of a breach of contract, but the deal has been called off.

France is hoping that its new low-level nuclear fuels system could be used in an experimental nuclear reactor sold to Iraq. This mini-reactor is of the French Osiris-type, for medical and biological research. It was nicknamed "Osiris."

The original contract provided for the supply to the Iraqis of 12 kilograms of uranium enriched to 93 percent, which, according to scientists here, could be used in the production of atomic weapons.

The Osiris reactor, which was blown up by saboteurs at its construction plant in southern France, is being rebuilt and is expected to use low enriched uranium.

French officials said the new chemical exchange uranium enrichment process could also serve in nuclear power plants that France sold to South Africa, sales that provoked protests from African and Asian countries.

West Germany, which has sold nuclear power plants to Brazil and other countries, may also adopt the French system, officials said.

## France Rejects Arms Sharing

PARIS, Sept. 18 (AP) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in an interview with French television last night, rejected sharing French nuclear weapons with West Germany.

"I categorically rule out any contribution by France to establishing a nuclear arsenal in Federal Germany," he declared, adding "this serves neither the interest of Europe nor of defense."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was referring to recent, unofficial French proposals that France share its nuclear weapons with West Germany, an idea that Bonn rejected earlier this month. The West German government stressed that U.S. military protection remained indispensable for the defense of West Europe.

## Murder of Bahai Leader Is Announced by Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Uganda officially announced today that the leader of the country's Bahai sect, his wife and three children were murdered by gunmen attempting to undermine the government's already fragile authority.

In a related development, President Godfrey Binaisa said that an estimated 25,000 Tanzanian troops — the only effective security force in the country — would not be withdrawn from Uganda for at least nine months.

Opponents of the Binaisa government have charged that the Tanzanians, who overthrew dictator Idi Amin in April, have become an occupation army rather than one of liberation.

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has said that he hoped to pull his troops out of Uganda as quickly as possible, but only when Kampala had trained and equipped its own security forces.

Radio Uganda confirmed news reports that Enoch Olinga, head of the 100,000-member Bahai sect in Uganda was murdered, with his wife and children, by at least five gunmen at their home in Kampala Sunday.

The gunmen apparently were dressed in military uniform and were one of many gangs known here simply as the "unknown ones," which have been terrorizing the capital since Marshal Amin's ouster.

The government accused the gunmen of trying to undermine an official overnight curfew clamped on the city to try to halt the lawlessness.

The murder was one of the most politically significant in recent months. The Bahai faith, which originated in Iran in the 19th century, now has followers in many countries, with its international world headquarters in Israel and a large community in the United States.

## Socialist Bloc Holds 1-Seat Lead As Sweden Counts Postal Votes

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18 (Reuters) — Only 2,040 votes separated the two power blocs in Swedish politics today, with many postal votes from Sunday's general election still uncounted, electoral officials said.

The non-Socialist bloc of the Conservative, Center and Liberal parties won 2,040 votes more than the Socialists in the election, but electoral boundaries gave a one-seat lead to former Premier Olof Palme's Social Democratic Party and his Communist allies. About 5½ million voted.

To keep his majority in the 349-seat Riksdag (parliament), Mr. Palme must win 40 per cent of the



NIXON, DENG CONFER — Former President Richard Nixon meets Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping (far right) yesterday in the Great Hall of the People in Peking. Nixon, who arrived Monday on his second visit since 1974, is to meet today with Premier Hua Guofeng.

## U.S. Assails Israel on Arab Land Buying

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP) — The United States today criticized "contrary to the spirit of the peace process" a decision by the Israeli Cabinet to permit Israelis to buy private Arab property on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza.

"What we regret, in general, are actions which make negotiations in the peace process more difficult," State Department spokesman Hoddgdon Carter 3d said.

He indicated that the U.S. criticism was based partly on Egypt's objections. The Carter administration did not react to the Israeli Cabinet decision Sunday until Egypt condemned it as "one more obstacle" to a Middle East settlement. "Decisions are not made in a vacuum," Hoddgdon Carter said.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State

Cyrus Vance and U.S. mediator Robert Strauss met with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman of Israel and Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt over peace-keeping arrangements in the Sinai.

A plan to employ the armed United Nations Emergency Force was scuttled by threat of a Soviet veto. As a stopgap measure, Egypt and Israel have agreed on mixed patrols to monitor terms of their peace treaty calling for Israeli withdrawal. But Israeli officials said a permanent arrangement is required by January. By then, about half the desert will be turned over to Egyptian forces.

Yesterday, Vice President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, in a warning apparently aimed at Israel, said that "acts of defiance and negativism"

could jeopardize prospects for peace in the Middle East.

The statement by Mr. Mubarak at a White House ceremony marking the first anniversary of the Camp David agreements contrasted with an upbeat assessment by Mr. Dayan. The Israeli foreign minister said that he is hopeful negotiations with Egypt on Palestinian autonomy will succeed.

He said that Israel's differences with the Palestinians living on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza are not as great as Israel's differences with Egypt when peace talks began in November, 1977.

The South Lawn ceremony was arranged by President Carter, who offered to step into the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations directly in the event of "apparently insurmountable obstacles."

## 'Whole Villages Are Dying...'

## Oxfam Speeding Food Aid to Cambodia

By R.W. Apple Jr.

OXFORD, England, Sept. 18 (NYT) — Oxfam, the British relief organization, is mounting a major effort to save the lives of tens of thousands of Cambodians who, it believes, will starve if food and medicine do not reach them soon.

"We can't ask whether this is the right government to help," said Jim Howard, the agency's technical officer. "We must move now. Whole villages are dying in front of your eyes. The men are dead, and the women and children are living on banana leaves and roots, with no harvest in sight until early January at best."

In collaboration with a group of French doctors, Oxfam has already sent small supplies of drugs and milk into Cambodia, and bigger shipments should begin arriving there by late this month.

In an interview yesterday at the offices of Oxfam, a voluntary organization with projects in 80 countries, Mr. Howard described a 10-day visit to Cambodia late last month and early this month. During the visit, he and Jean Chambaz, a French physician, took a charter plane carrying 34 tons of milk and medicines into Phnom Penh on Aug. 26 and then traveled around the country.

Full Cooperation

In contrast to other relief agencies that have had difficulty in entering Cambodia, Mr. Howard said that he had been given "100 percent cooperation." He said that he was given permission to visit every place he asked to see with the exception of the port of Kompong Som, where a Soviet ship was unloading.

"They gave me a car, a driver and two interpreters," Mr. Howard said. "They welcomed our help. In addition, the military situation has eased — every refugee told us the Pol Pot people were just about finished."

Material was already available in public documents," said Charles Sims, a lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Association, who represented The Progressive.

The government will resist any effort to declassify material submitted in judge chambers, according to Mr. Adamson.

Uphold Act

"We're going to continue to try to uphold the Atomic Energy Act," he said at a news conference. He said the government had been "thwarted" in its efforts to prevent publication of hydrogen bomb information in these two cases, but he said that the national security nonetheless had been "injured."

Mr. Adamson said the decision to drop the suits was made after discussions with the Department of Energy and other agencies concerned. The Energy Department has supported the Justice Department's efforts to prevent publication of the hydrogen bomb information.

The decision to drop the cases was precipitated by events that be-

haved with 40 tons of milk, sugar, soap, antibiotics and office equipment for the Ministry of Health is scheduled to leave Luxembourg on Thursday for Phnom Penh with Mr. Howard, a nutritional expert and a logistics man on board.

But the big shipments will have to go by sea. Guy Stringer, the organization's deputy director general, is due to fly to Bangkok tomorrow to buy 1,000 tons of rice and charter a ship, which the authorities in Phnom Penh have promised to admit to the harbor at Kompong Som. Oxfam hopes to have it there in less than two weeks.

There is no time," said Mr. Howard, who is 52 years old. "I lived for 10 years in India, and I have worked in many disasters, but the hunger I saw in Cambodia is the worst I have ever seen."

Red Cross-UN Mercy Flight

BANGKOK, Sept. 18 (Reuters) — A plane load of food and medical supplies was flown to Phnom Penh today, but the 41-ton consignment was only a small fraction of the amount regarded as necessary to ease the critical food situation.

The plane, chartered by the International Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund, made a brief refueling stop here on its way from Geneva to Phnom Penh. It was the third such mercy flight to pass through Bangkok in the last month.

## U.S. Ends Bid to Suppress H-Bomb Texts

(Continued from Page 1)

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gan during the weekend, according to Justice Department officials. First, The Daily Californian was barred by a California court from printing the text of a letter about the bomb written by Charles Hansen, a computer programmer from Mountain View, Calif.

In seeking to bar publication of Mr. Hansen's letter, the government argued, as it had in The Progressive case, that publication of information about the hydrogen bomb would violate the Atomic Energy Act.

The law prohibits communication of restricted data "with intent to injure the United States," or with

Fighting Reported

In Southern Lebanon

SIDON, Lebanon, Sept. 18 (Reuters) — United Nations troops clashed with armed men yesterday in the central and western sectors of southern Lebanon. U.S. sources said.

Automatic weapons and flares were used in the clashes in the Tayybeh and Bayyadah areas, the sources said.

## Could Intervene in Mideast

## Pentagon Prepares Mobile Force

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — The Army will soon establish the headquarters and planning units for a 110,000-man mobile strike force designed to respond to crises in the Middle East or elsewhere, Gen. E.C. Meyer, the new Army chief of staff, said yesterday.

Early in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, the force "will be well on its way toward reality, [with] the headquarters identified and some of the planning beginning," Gen. Meyer said.

"We've already had the people working on some of the details," he said.

The mobile corps has been on the Pentagon drawing boards since early in the Carter administration and already has been approved, in concept, by Congress. Although military officials prefer to say that the force could meet an emergency anywhere in the world, the corps clearly is designed for action in the Middle East.

It could be used to keep the Strait of Hormuz, at the mouth of the Gulf, open for oil tankers. Most of the oil produced by Saudi Arabia, Iran and other Gulf states must pass through the narrow passage between Iran and Oman.

Was Policed by Iran

Before the fall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Iranian military units policed the strait. But there appears to be no nation in the region that is now capable of doing the job.

The U.S. force will be intended for rapid deployment to any part of the world where Washington's interests are involved except Western Europe, Gen. Meyer said. U.S. military units assigned to the Atlantic alliance make such a mobile force in Europe unnecessary.

Between 100,000 and 110,000 men would be assigned to the force, Gen. Meyer said, giving it the strength of several Army divisions. The soldiers would be drawn from existing units so that no immediate increase in the Army's planned strength of just more than 770,000 would be required.

"It contains in it a potpourri of forces, all the way from very limited-war-type forces up through a corps consisting of both armored and light infantry and anti-air, Army air and so on," Gen. Meyer said.

Once the corps is established, he said, it will conduct highly visible training exercises "to indicate to the world that we do have the capability of projecting power."

Stationed in U.S.

Pentagon officials say they do not anticipate any major diplomatic problems resulting from creation of the force. It normally would be stationed in the United States, they explained, and would be sent to other nations only in the event of a major crisis. Nations such as Saudi Arabia, which in ordinary times would be reluctant to have U.S. combat troops garrisoned locally, could be expected to welcome such a force in an emergency.

On other topics at his press conference, the first since he became chief of staff in June, Gen. Meyer said:

• The Army will fall between 13,000 and 15,000 men short of meeting its recruitment goals for the fiscal year that ends Sept. 30, the first time since the end of the draft

that the active Army has been unable to obtain enough new troops. "The impact on the national defense will be principally in our ability to reinforce," Gen. Meyer said. "We will maintain our units overseas at 100-percent strength. We will maintain our early deploying units as close to 100-percent strength as we can."

• The United States faces a period, probably in 1982 and 1983, when its military strength relative to that of the Soviet Union will be

lower than it ever has been. He said efforts to build up U.S. forces will not be fully implemented before the middle of the 1980s.

At present, Gen. Meyer said, United States and its allies "lack enough strength to deter a Soviet attack in Europe. But, he said, 1982-83 period "provides them [Russians] greater opportunity than other periods prior to or later."

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## Carter Holds Urgent Talks On Soviet Troops in Cuba

By Robert C. Toth and Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — As an apparent signal of his increasing annoyance with Moscow, President Carter for the first time yesterday personally conducted a National Security Council meeting on the Soviet combat brigade in Cuba.

"The president is not pleased with the cooperation we've been getting from the Russians," a White House official said later. The United States will not settle for calling the 3,000-man combat force a training unit just to dismiss the problem, he said.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance went from the Security Council meeting to his briefcase session yet — 25 minutes — with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin on the brigade issue. Each of their three previous sessions lasted an hour or more.

President Briefed

Thirty minutes before Mr. Carter presided over the Security Council meeting, the council's Policy Review Committee had met on the brigade issue, which is souring U.S.-Soviet relations, endangering ratification of the strategic arms limitation treaty and embarrassing Mr. Carter politically.

Members of the committee — Mr. Vance, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, Central Intelligence Agency Director Stansfield Turner and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser — briefed the president on their deliberations. Then he convened the National Security Council.

Powell told newsmen that the Security Council review was "carried out in the context of President Carter and Secretary Vance's previous statements of the American position." Rather than just refer to those statements, Mr. Powell read portions that he wished to emphasize. These were the strongest parts of the statements.

The United States considers the brigade's presence "a very serious matter," Mr. Powell said, and the status quo is not acceptable. "He re-

U.S. Rabbi Says

Carter's Brother

Is Envoy of Hate

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18 (UPI) — A member of President Carter's Commission on the Holocaust has accused the president's brother, Billy Carter, of becoming "America's roving ambassador of hate" and said that the president should bar him from the White House.

Rabbi Marvin Hier, the dean of Yeshiva University and of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies, commented Monday on remarks that Billy Carter reportedly made in Libya. Mr. Carter was quoted as having said that the dismissal of Andrew Young as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations showed the power of Jews in the U.S. media. Mr. Young's difficulties followed unauthorized contacts with officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Billy Carter's assertion that U.S. mass media is controlled by Zionism smacks of the 'big lie' tactics of [Nazi propagandist Paul] Goebbels, [Nazi racial theorist Julius] Streicher and Stalin, and makes him America's roving ambassador of hate," the rabbi said.

He said that it was "ironic that while President Carter is urging harmony between the black and Jewish communities," his brother is making anti-Jewish statements to the "godfather of terrorism," Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

"What is repugnant about Billy Carter's statements is not so much that he expressed them, but his continued personal access to the president of the United States and his presence at White House functions lends credence to this hateful campaign," Mr. Hier said.

## Gold Price Hits \$377

(Continued from Page 1)

banks, some, but not all, exclude those in the Middle East.

Demand from the Far East, mainly for small, 5- and 10-g bars and possibly linked with Vietnam refugee situation is another "very important factor," Mr. said. He also confirmed that U.S. public is buying more gold than there is an increase in amount being hoarded "that probably never appeared," he said.

The Swiss banker said he felt demand for gold will continue to inflation remains "uncontrolled" and while "uncertainty" persists in the Middle East.

In New York, the Comex

Exchange (Comex) said today it will raise minimum margin requirements for nonhedging contracts in gold futures to \$3,000 contract from \$1,500 effective tomorrow.

A Comex spokesman said the margin will remain unchanged at \$1,500 per contract for transactions. The exchange also announced that the gold futures price will be doubled to \$20, also effective tomorrow.

Defense Ministe

Resigns in Iran

TEHERAN, Sept. 18 (Reuters) — Iranian Defense Minister 1 Rihani has resigned, the official news agency reported today. He is the second member of President Mehdi Bazargan's government to resign in a week.

The first was former Education Minister Gholam Hossein Shohr. A government spokesman said Gen. Rihani resigned for health reasons. The same explanation was given for Mr. Shohr's departure.

Gen. Rihani, Iran's second defense minister, tried to resign in July in a dispute between the government and the clergy over military affairs.

Mubarak Flies to Vien

VIENNA, Sept. 18 (Reuters) — Vice-President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt arrived here today for talks with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Mr. Mubarak flew from Washington, where he met yesterday President Carter and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel, to ceremony marking the first anniversary of the signing of the Camp David peace accords.

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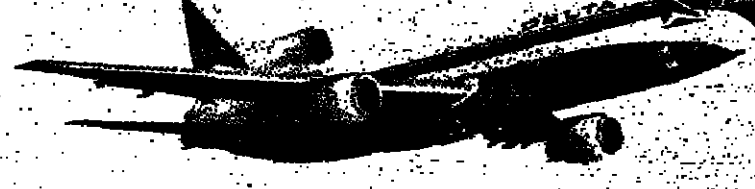
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proval in Doubt

# Key Senators Withdraw Support for SALT Treaty

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (WP) — President Carter's efforts to keep alive prospects for approval of the SALT-2 treaty continued yesterday amid signs of trouble for the agreement.

President Carter offered a slight change in his position on defense spending in 1981 and 1982 in hopes of winning more moderate votes to both the SALT treaty and his defense policies. But two senators made public statements raising new doubts about the Senate action of SALT-2.

Two senators were Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., and Sam Nunn, D-Ga. Sen. Bellmon urged his colleagues to delay action on SALT-2 to appoint a special select committee to evaluate the country's foreign policy and defense needs.

White House had been hoping Sen. Bellmon's support for SALT-2, and by some head counts it could be crucial.

Overall Military Trend

Sen. Nunn, whose support for the treaty is crucial if it is to pass, said yesterday that "it could well be fatal to the country" if SALT-2 is defeated, because the Senate would not support 5 percent increases in defense spending. He said the "overall military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union was unacceptable" and that the United States was the first time that Sen. Nunn had publicly suggested there was a clear benefit to the United States in rejecting SALT-2.

Sen. Nunn made his remarks at a news conference with reporters. However, he also said that it was a mistake to reject SALT-2, and he said that his reasons for opposing it were heavier payoffs on their part than the United States can give.

Sen. Nunn has said SALT-2 would be acceptable if the United States under an aggressive policy to increase military forces in response to the Soviet threat to the United States. He is one of the few senators who has been pressing White House to commit more to defense.

# onsurgical Sterilization Developed by U.S. Doctor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Philadelphia gynecologist said yesterday that he has developed a nonsurgical method of sterilization that may be reversed to allow conception.

Dr. Reed 3d, chief of the Women's Hospital's division of gynecology, said that 21 patients successfully underwent the procedure, which he performed in his office and none experienced side effects.

Dr. Reed said the method involves using the fallopian tubes by inserting them with a small amount of anesthesia that acts as a plug.

Dr. Reed said that only about 10 percent of liquid silicone is used and that the procedure is safe and reversible. He said that the procedure takes less than an hour. No recovery period is needed, and no harmful side effects have been found, nor has there been injury or damage to the fallopian tubes.

Dr. Reed said Dr. Reed, who has been involved with pre-clinical and clinical testing of the procedure for about a year.

Dr. Reed said there also was the ability that the procedure may

# Justice Brennan Offers Stroke

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP) — Supreme Court Justice William Brennan Jr. has had a small stroke, but he has not impaired the use of his hand, court and medical officials said today.

Justice Brennan, 73, was hospitalized for four days following the stroke, the sources said. According to Dr. Freeman Cary, a physician at the U.S. Capitol, the justice suffered a small stroke manifested by weakness of his right arm and right hand.

A spokesman added that following physical therapy, some return of strength was "noted" and that Justice Brennan was not experiencing discomfort. Appointed in 1972, Justice Brennan is the court's oldest and senior member and is Catholic.



TAKING OFF — Jeffrey Atkins makes a break for freedom after having been held hostage for several hours by two masked gunmen during a holdup Monday night at a pharmacy in Somerville, Mass. The police were able to talk the gunmen into releasing their six hostages unharmed.

# Four U.S. Citizens Freed By Cuba Arrive in Miami

By George Volsky

MIAMI, Sept. 18 (NYT) — Looking tense, tired, happy and still obviously dazed, four Americans who had spent a total of 55 years in Cuban jails arrived here last night.

"I'm deeply, emotionally happy," said Larry Lunt, a rancher born in Wyoming who, in 1965, was sentenced to 30 years in jail for espionage. Along with Juan Tur, born in Tampa, Fla., and Everett Jackson of Los Angeles, Mr. Lunt spoke to newsmen at the Miami International Airport shortly after their arrival from Cuba.

The fourth American, Claudio Rodriguez Morales, left for his native Puerto Rico almost immediately after the State Department-chartered plane landed here.

All four men had been in Cuban jails since the middle 1960s. Mr. Tur was sentenced in 1963 to 30 years for counter-revolutionary activities; Mr. Rodriguez was given a 20-year sentence in 1967 for a similar offense and Mr. Jackson was sentenced in 1967 to 30 years in prison for espionage.

With Mr. Tur came his wife and daughter, who were unexpectedly allowed to leave by the Cuban government. The prisoners learned about their departure only yesterday afternoon, according to Jeffrey Smith, a State Department attorney, who, with other U.S. officials, went to pick up the group.

Governor on Plane

Also returning on the plane were Gov. Ed Herschler of Wyoming and Reps. Benjamin Gilman, R-N.Y., and Mickey Leland, D-Texas. Last year, the three approached Cuban President Fidel Castro about the release of the four Americans, the last citizens of the United States then in Cuban jails.

According to State Department

# News Analysis Jordan Case Shows Flaws in Law

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The question of whether a special prosecutor must be appointed to investigate allegations that Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, used cocaine has developed into a complex, thorny and at times divisive issue in the Justice Department, according to senior officials there.

The heart of the problem is the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, a law designed to clarify and tighten standards of conduct for U.S. officials. Along with setting financial disclosure requirements for office holders and stiffening conflict-of-interest rules, the law deals with the appointment of special prosecutors to investigate allegations made against high-ranking government officials.

In practice, the officials complain, the law turns out to be both rigid and ambiguous on the sensitive issue of just when a special prosecutor must be named.

## Legal Dilemma

This combination of rigidity and ambiguity, according to the officials, has created in the Jordan case the kind of dilemma appropriate for law school debates. But it is not helpful in a real-life case that touches the career and reputation of one of the most powerful men in Washington and one that could have an impact on the political future of President Carter.

Officials in the Justice Department, for instance, must determine how much evidence in support of the allegations against Mr. Jordan constitutes sufficient corroboration to trigger appointment of a special prosecutor; they must decide how much, if any, department policy on prosecuting drug cases should influence the ethics law; finally, they must consider that the precedent set by this highly visible case will influence enforcement of the ethics law in the future.

None of these issues has yet been resolved in the Jordan case, and Justice Department sources said that it was unlikely that any recommendation about a special prosecutor would be sent to Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti before the end of this week.

In the end, Justice Department officials fear, the law could force them to appoint a special prosecutor in a case that, apart from the special requirements of the ethics law, may not warrant further investigation.

The Jordan case, they say, has already exposed serious flaws in the law. As the nation enters a presidential election year, officials fear that the law could turn out to be, in the words of one, "a nightmare in which groundless charges

against public officials are given respectability because special prosecutors are named to investigate them."

At first, the Jordan case would appear to be fairly straightforward under the law. Mr. Jordan has been accused of using cocaine last year at Studio 54, the New York discotheque, and using the illegal drug at a party in Beverly Hills, Calif., in 1977. The charges were made by attorneys representing Steve Rubell and Ian Schrager, the co-owners of Studio 54, and Lana Jean Rawls, a woman who attended the party in California at which Mr. Jordan reportedly was present. Mr. Jordan has denied ever using illegal drugs.

Under the ethics law, the allegations appear to meet the requirements for triggering a preliminary investigation. Those requirements are that "specific information" be provided to the Justice Department alleging violation of a federal law "more serious than a petty offense." Possession of cocaine, although a misdemeanor under federal law for the first offense, is punishable by one year in jail.

Based on the findings of the preliminary investigation, the law states, the attorney general may choose not to seek appointment of a special prosecutor provided that he "finds the matter is so unsubstantiated that no further investigation or prosecution is warranted."

Although the evidence gathered to date in the Jordan case is contradictory, according to Justice Department officials, the department has thus far been unable to establish that the charges against Jordan are "unsubstantiated." If that remains the case, the attorney general would appear to have little choice but to turn the investigation over to a special prosecutor.

## Unclear Test

The case, and the law, however, are not that simple, according to Justice Department officials. The threshold of evidence required to substantiate an allegation is not as clear as it seems, according to some officials. "What's the definition of 'so unsubstantiated'?" asked one. "That sounds rigid, but when you look at it, it's really quite unclear what the specific test is."

There is also the question of credibility of witnesses. The owners of Studio 54 are under indictment for tax evasion, and their lawyers have acknowledged that they hope to negotiate with the government for reduced charges.

## Immunity Negotiations

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18 (AP) — Attorney Irvin Oser said yesterday that he is negotiating with the U.S. Justice Department for immunity for Mrs. Rawls.

Mr. Oser was quoted in a recent New York Times story that a member of Mr. Jordan's party at Sergio's, a private club and discotheque, gave \$500 to Mrs. Rawls, 36, and that she left the table and returned later with five to seven grams of cocaine. Mr. Oser said that if Mrs. Rawls bought the drug, she might be criminally liable, so he has begun to bargain for immunity for her.

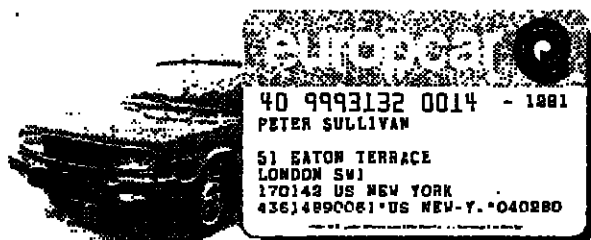
The New York Times quoted Mr. Oser as saying that his client claimed to have seen Mr. Jordan use the cocaine, but Mr. Oser would only say yesterday that his client had seen "sniffing of that substance she thought to be cocaine." He did not say whether she had seen Mr. Jordan use it.

Justice Department sources have confirmed that Mr. Jordan was at the party at Sergio's, but have declined comment on the allegation against him.

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## President's Backers Are Concerned

## Florida: Test of Carter-Kennedy Power

By Adam Clymer

ORLANDO, Fla., Sept. 18 (NYT) — President Carter, despite past successes here, support from almost the entire Democratic establishment, and pointed use of White House facilities, could encounter a setback next month when Florida holds the Democratic Party's first measurable test of strength between him and Sen. Edward Kennedy.

On Oct. 15, forces representing the president and the Massachusetts senator will compete for the 877 delegates to the state party convention and there is some concern in the Carter camp that Sen. Kennedy may come out ahead.

Each side is expected to bus as many supporters as it can find to the polls since there will be only one polling place in each of the state's 67 counties. A maximum turnout of 60,000 has been forecast, compared with 1.5 million voters in the 1976 Democratic primary.

On Nov. 18, the convention — its numbers augmented by 838 additional delegates — will elect the presidential electors. Leadership contests likely to be heavily pro-Carter — will conduct a Carter-Kennedy 1980 straw poll, the prize

being headlines and increased enthusiasm, not convention delegates. Delegates to the Democratic National Convention will be elected next March 11 in a primary fought on very different terms.

But, as State Comptroller Gerald Lewis put it, "In politics, image becomes substance." And winning the delegate balloting or the straw poll could enhance a politician's image.

Mr. Lewis has endorsed Sen. Kennedy, the first elected state official to do so.

A victory in October for the Kennedy forces would be another setback to Mr. Carter and would probably spur fund-raising and other support for the Kennedy movement elsewhere. The pro-Kennedy people say that the November meeting is stacked against them and that October represents the true test.

But Jay Hakes, the Carter state coordinator, said the November straw poll meant more because it would show that Mr. Carter had not only support at the grassroots but also strength with party leaders that Sen. Kennedy is "expected to have."

Important Allies

The Carter-Mondale committee is using all the tools it has for October. Rosalynn Carter is due here Thursday. Vice President Walter Mondale, the president's mother, his children and high administration officials are also visiting the state.

Other critical elements of Mr. Carter's strength include the support of most state and county officials. Gov. Bob Graham and former Gov. Reubin Askew are important allies since their popularity is greater than his.

If the test can be framed in terms of ideology, Mr. Carter can profit from being less liberal than Sen. Kennedy for this state has voted for the Democratic candidate for president only twice since 1948.

But even Mr. Carter's supporters concede that he suffers in Florida from the same handicaps of perception that follow him nationally. Taking blame for energy shortages and prices and derided as a nice man who is over his head in the White House.

Another problem for Carter is that despite the headlines, his 1976 Florida victories were not as large as they sometimes sounded. In the 1976 state convention and in the 1976 primary he received important help from liberals — many of whom have deserted him — as the alternative to Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. In the primary, Mr. Carter won, but with only 32 percent of the vote.

## Solar Flares' Warning

BOULDER, Colo., Sept. 18 (UPI) — Two major solar flares probably will be followed in the next two weeks by more flares that could cause communications disruptions on earth, scientists said yesterday. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said it recorded one flare Saturday, followed by another one twice as intense yesterday.

"We don't like it, it isn't efficient, it isn't businesslike, but it can be done," a Carter administration official said of the compromise. "In return for that, the things in the



PAPAL HURDLE — Madalyn Murray O'Hair, the U.S. atheist, and her son, John Murray, announce in Austin, Texas, that they filed two lawsuits seeking to prevent Pope John Paul II from saying mass on the Washington Mall. The pope is to visit the U.S. next month.

## 13 Days Before Its Implementation

## Congress: Compromise on Panama Pact

By A. O. Sulzberger Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (NYT) — House and Senate committees agreed yesterday on compromise terms to implement the Panama Canal Treaty, only 13 days before the treaty goes into effect.

The compromise, hammered out during two months of meetings, which continued until last weekend, will go separately to the two houses for approval.

On Oct. 1, Vice President Mondale and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will attend ceremonies in Panama when the treaty goes into effect. By Dec. 31, 1999, Panama will have complete control of the waterway.

## Major Concession

Yesterday's action was expected to end the deadlock that had halted the legislation needed to implement the terms of the treaty. Both the full Senate and the full House are expected to approve the compromise later this week, although proponents warn that the House vote may be close.

The major concession by the Senate was its agreement that the Panama Canal Commission, the U.S.-controlled body that will operate the canal over the next 20 years, be subject to annual budget review by Congress. The Senate had wanted the commission to be a semi-independent corporation similar to the Panama Canal Company that has operated the waterway.

"We don't like it, it isn't efficient, it isn't businesslike, but it can be done," a Carter administration official said of the compromise. "In return for that, the things in the

House bill that violated the treaty are pretty well ironed out."

Administration officials believed the original enabling legislation passed by the House last June was unacceptable because it violated parts of the treaty, ratified by the Senate last year. In the compromise, the House gave ground on these issues.

## Proposal's Terms

Among the major terms of the new proposal are:

- Transfers of property to Panama, including buildings and equipment used in the operation of the Canal, will have to be authorized by Congress, as required under the House bill. However, under the compromise such authority is granted for transfers required by the treaty.

- The House yielded on attempts to impose conditions on payments to Panama from the Canal Commission. It was also agreed that Panama will receive a contingency payment of up to \$10 million, depending on profits from the canal, only after canal operating costs are paid.

- During times of threats to security, the canal administrator will "comply" with directives of the U.S. military officer in charge of the defense of the canal. The House bill would have put the operation of the canal directly into the hands of a military officer during such times.

- The Canal will be under the authority of the U.S. president, exercised through the secretary of defense rather than under the control of the secretary, as outlined by the House bill.

## News Exchanged at Saturday Gatherings

## On the Street: Moscow's 'Jewish Club'

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 (NYT) — They met about 300 of them, outside the synagogue on Arkhipov Street. There was a chill rain, the beginning of autumn, but this was where they met every Saturday at 4 o'clock, and mere rain could not keep them away.

"This is our Jewish club," said Yakov Alpert, a middle-aged man in a leather jacket, the collar turned up against the wet. "We come here to exchange news. Or maybe just to see each other, to hear each other. It makes it easier to wait."

Like the others there, Mr. Alpert has been waiting for years. After all the applications, all the appeals and denials, nothing is left to hope, they say, except hope against hope that something may happen to reverse the authorities' refusal to permit them to emigrate.

"You should come here on the High Holy Days," said Viktor Brailovsky, one of the leaders of the Jewish emigration movement. "Thousands of Jews come, not only those who have been refused visas. They overflow the street. Someone climbs on the wall and plays a guitar. They dance."

In recent years, the Saturday assembly has become a Moscow institution.

## Police Loudspeakers

"The authorities don't like it, of course," said Mr. Brailovsky. "Sometimes the police cars drive by. Their loudspeakers call out, 'Citizens, stop loitering, stop block-

ing traffic, move on.' But they don't do that very often. They put up with us."

Seeing him there, people clustered around him, waiting to hear what news he might have brought. He did have something to report. There was, he said, a new development in the Guberman case.

Igor Guberman is a 43-year-old writer who had made a reputation for himself as a popularizer of scientific subjects like bionics and psychology. His entire Soviet magazine was cut off when, in December, he applied for exit visas to Israel for himself, his wife and their two children. Then, several weeks ago,

he was arrested on suspicion of involvement with what the police described as the theft of icons from a church at Dmitrov, north of Moscow. His own collection of several dozen icons was seized.

## Official Revenge

Mr. Brailovsky was sure the reason for Mr. Guberman's arrest lay elsewhere. The writer, he said, had told him before his arrest that he had been called in twice by the security police and had been asked to act as an informer in an investigation of an underground journal, "Jews in the U.S.S.R.," of which Mr. Brailovsky is one of the editors, and with which Mr. Guberman was involved.

The arrest, Mr. Brailovsky said, was revenge for Mr. Guberman's refusal to cooperate.

What was new, he told the people standing around him, was that Mr. Guberman had been transferred from police detention to prison and charged with trading in stolen goods.

"Of course, it is ridiculous," Mr. Brailovsky told a Western reporter. "Guberman's collecting and restoring of icons was a hobby, a labor of love. He began doing it more than 10 years ago, before icons came into fashion. Often he would buy an icon in a village to save it from being used for firewood. Anyone who knows Guberman knows he would never trade in stolen icons, or in stolen anything."

The people around him listened thoughtfully. Why, a man asked, was Igor arrested?

"To create fear," Mr. Brailovsky said. "To make others afraid to contribute to our magazine, or even to read it. Putting up with harassment, that's one thing. But criminal charges, that's more serious. They want to isolate our journal. They want to force it to close down."

The Guberman case was the latest topic on Arkhipov Street. But the main topic was still the fate of Anatoly Shebaransky, the Jewish activist who was sentenced last year to 13 years for treason, espionage and anti-Soviet agitation.

Leonid Shebaransky, the prisoner's brother, stood on the steps of the synagogue, telling of a visit he and their mother had recently been permitted to make to the camp at Chistopol, in the Tatar Republic, where his brother is kept.

## 'Skin and Bones'

"At first we could not recognize him," Leonid said. "He was skin and bones."

What is worse, he said, is that the head pains of which he had been complaining in his letters to his mother were becoming even more severe.

"The pain grips his temples, his head, his eyes," Leonid said. "But it is not his eyes. An oculist examined him and found his vision normal. She prescribed a pair of weak corrective glasses, in case that helped. Yet he has just got his glasses. But that's not what he needs. He needs a neurological examination. And that he has not had."

Between the dissidents and the synagogue, the only one in Moscow there is an unspoken understanding. The clergy, who are under the aegis of the Council on Religious Affairs, a government agency, want nothing to do with dissidence. And the dissidents are content to stand outside the synagogue. Most of them are not religious and the synagogue to them is more of a symbol than a place of worship. Jews who are religious come in the morning when regular services are held.

Several key senators are demanding increased defense spending this year for supporting the pending strategic arms limitation treaty.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., for example, has written President Carter that defense spending should be increased by 4 to 5 percent a year to make SALT-2 an acceptable risk for the nation.

Critics have attacked Sen. Nunn's linkage of higher defense spending with SALT-2 on two grounds: That extra billions would not be used for strategic weapons of the kind covered by the treaty and the Pentagon could not wisely spend that much additional money in any other way.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have insisted they could use the extra billions to maintain the present arsenal and forces. This is how much the Pentagon says will add to defense costs:

- Fuel: \$688.5 million. President Carter's Pentagon said, base calculations on oil costing \$19.30 a barrel rather than the actual price of \$24.50. With ship tanks as planes burning about 170 million barrels of fuel in fiscal 1980, also \$1 billion more is needed.

- Dollar plunge, \$470 million. "The anticipated improvement" foreign exchange rates for the dollar, "has not taken place, nor does it appear likely to occur at any time in the near future." More money needed to cover wages and other activities paid in foreign currency.

- Utilities, \$113.3 million. The covers higher-than-expected heat and light bills at military installations.

- Higher moving expenses for household goods, \$175 million.

- Stepped-up recruiting of veterans for the armed service \$51.9 million.

- Supplies and services, including janitors and kitchen help \$55.6 million.

Other items on the list, such as higher allowances for personnel living overseas, industrial purchases and repair depots for aircraft, plus the total up to \$2.7 billion. This the amount Mr. Carter planned to add to the Pentagon budget he set to Congress in January.

## Eggs Targeted

## For PCB Link

## In 6-State Probe

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 18 (AP) — Thousands of eggs have been pulled off grocery shelves in Montana and northern Wyoming as a six-state investigation continued today into chicken feed contaminated by toxic, possibly cancer-causing chemical.

The suspect eggs were taken from the shelves of 61 food store outlets, including those of the national supermarket chain Safeway, which were selling eggs produced on Montana chicken ranches using feed supplied by the Pierce Packing Co. plant at Billings.

A Food and Drug Administration official in Denver said it was believed that Montana, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Minnesota and North Dakota received Pierce-produced "meat meal" feeds that could have been contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, known as PCB which is similar to DDT and has been linked with cancer.

The contamination apparently began in June after an electrical transformer ruptured at the plant releasing the chemical. But the problem was not publicly reported until earlier this month when Franklin, Idaho, began destroying an estimated 1 million eggs. 300,000 chickens after traces of PCB were found in them.



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Books and Writers

Doctor-Essayist Optimistic on Earth and Mankind

By Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON (WP) — What are the odds on a book that opens with a polysyllabic assault including mitochondria, prokaryotes, eukaryotic, ribosomal on its first two pages selling more than 300,000 copies hard and paperback and being translated into nine languages?

How about a hospital president and research biologist who writes essays on weekends, aimed at medical students and young doctors, becoming one of the few physicians to make the best-seller list who does not discuss dieting, jogging or sex?

The book is "The Lives of the Cell," by Dr. Lewis Thomas, and this year he has repeated his success with his second collection of essays, "The Medusa and the Snail."

The appeal of Thomas' short and elegant essays is difficult to pin down, but a part must be optimism about the earth and mankind.

"We are a spectacular, splendid manifestation of life," Thomas writes in a play for a better press for humankind. He echoes Will Rogers' "I've never met a man I didn't like" and proclaims:

"There is nothing at all absurd about the human condition. We matter."

Thomas has been writing from time to time since he discovered Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot while a Princeton undergraduate and tried his hand at poetry.

When he was an intern at Boston City Hospital, Thomas recalled, he "earned a fraction of an income" by selling poems to the Atlantic. The

magazine paid \$35 a poem. "That was better than selling blood," he said. Then, blood brought \$25 a pint.

He only turned to the 1,200-word essays that have brought him his large audience by accident in 1970 when he was 56 and well-known within the biomedical profession, but almost unknown outside it.

A paper Thomas wrote on the phenomenon of inflammation was read by Franz Josef Ingelfinger, then the editor of the New England Journal of Medicine.

Ingelfinger, an old friend, offered him a column on the conditions that Thomas would meet a monthly deadline and not write more than one page of the Journal could hold.

"The reward for this was that my copy wouldn't be edited," Thomas recalled with a smile.

Now 65, he speaks clearly but softly, twisting his pipe in his hands. He is shy, but inspires confidence. It is easy to imagine him as a doctor with patients or a teacher with students, although most of his successful career has been devoted to medical administration and biological research.

With his concern for humanity, the threat of nuclear warfare disturbs Thomas. He is baffled that newspapers and journals discuss nuclear exchanges as though they were possibilities. "There's never been a time before when anxiety had to include the possibility that the world would end," he says.

"Has nuclear war been talked about so much that it has lost its meaning? People talk as though you might have a war in which tens of

millions of people were killed outright and still have hope of a society and a culture.

"I think society would come unhinged."

"If we let fly with everything that's around right now, there's a real risk of killing off plant life in the sea," Thomas said. Oxygen levels would plummet. Only microbial life would be sustained. The earth would be as it was 3½ billion years ago.

Except for nuclear weapons, Thomas is optimistic about the problems that make headlines. Energy, food shortages and overpopulation will be solved somehow, he said.

He likes puzzles and enjoys the exhilaration of being dumbfounded by nature. In fact, how little man knows is one of his major themes. "We don't know very much. One of the things that's hopeful about us is that we're just getting under way," he said. In "The Medusa and the Snail" he wrote of human beings: "We are the newest, the youngest and the brightest thing around."

His second major theme is the importance of symbiosis — the often elaborate partnerships that exist all around us.

The medusa (a jellyfish) and the snail (a sea slug) of his title are one example. One type of slug lives with a small remnant of jellyfish attached close to its mouth as a parasite. However, the jellyfish can reproduce and when it does, the young of the slug float up into its tentacles, as though they were being eaten by the jellyfish.

It is not so easy to tell who is doing the eating, however. Gradually the jellyfish disappears, eaten by the slug, until only a small part remains remains affixed near the slug's mouth. The partnership is unique, Thomas writes, but it also reminds him of the whole earth.

Many of his essays repeat the theme that partnership is more the way of the world than attack. He follows his Will Rogeresque statement that "I've never encountered any genuinely, consistently detestable human beings in all my life" by adding, "... we haven't yet learned how to stay human when assembled in masses."

In another vein, Thomas says: "I'm worried by the tendency to emphasize the importance of oneself." He thinks it is clear that much of the satisfaction humans get is from being useful. A self-imposed unhappiness can result from concentrating on the self rather than finding things to do or things to learn. The "me generation" does not win his applause.

The late 20th century is infected by a cultural sadness, Thomas wrote. One thing wrong, eating away at us is that "We do not know enough about ourselves."

Thomas wrote: "We have discovered how to ask important questions, and now we really do need, as an urgent matter, for the sake of our society and its culture, to obtain some answers."



Dr. Lewis Thomas is optimistic when it comes to human beings.

Music

Maazel Seen as Vienna Opera Choice

VIENNA, Sept. 18 (AP) — Lorin Maazel, music director of the Cleveland Orchestra, will become the first American to hold covered post as director of the Vienna State Opera, it was learned today.

Austrian officials refused to comment publicly, but sources at the State Opera, who asked not to be identified, confirmed that Maazel had agreed to take the post. They refused to disclose the terms of the contract. Christoph von Dohnanyi, director of the Hamburg State Opera, who earlier had been considered a possibility for the Vienna post, was reported earlier this week to have dropped out of contention.

Other Commitments

It appeared likely that Maazel, who is expected to sign the Vienna contract later in the week, would be able to continue as Cleveland conductor as well. Egon Seefeltner, current director of the opera, is to retire after the 1982 season. Maazel's contract with Cleveland runs through 1981.

The usually well informed Vienna paper Die Presse said Maazel would probably be available to the State Opera only six months each year to allow him to honor his commitments with the Cleveland Orchestra and the Orchestre National de France.

There is still speculation, however, over whom Maazel would have on his team once he took over the directorship. Although Die Presse said it seemed unlikely that Maazel's team could be formed without "too great a tug of war," it also conceded that Maazel present a solution of his own.

Maazel, however, seemed to have been the choice of all the different groups in the opera house. It was Seefeltner who proposed him and suggested that a conductor should direct the opera. This was also the wish of the Vienna Philharmonic, which is the orchestra of the State Opera, and of the artistic ensemble.

Not least, the Education and Finance ministries felt that the new man in the "House on the Ring" should be an artist of "international status."

Maazel, who was born in 1930 when his American parents were studying in Paris, follows a long line of musicians who have held the Vienna post, including Gustav Mahler, Richard Strauss, Karl Boehm and Herbert von Karajan.

Educated in U.S.

Maazel grew up and was educated in the United States, but has already held major European posts — as music director of the Deutsche Oper in West Berlin from 1965 to 1971, and as director of the Berlin Radio Orchestra. In addition to his Cleveland post, he currently is principal guest conductor of the Orchestre National de France.

A spokesman for the Cleveland Orchestra, of which Maazel has been director since 1972, said in Bonn before the orchestra left for concerts in Brussels today and tomorrow that Maazel still was not commenting on the Vienna job.

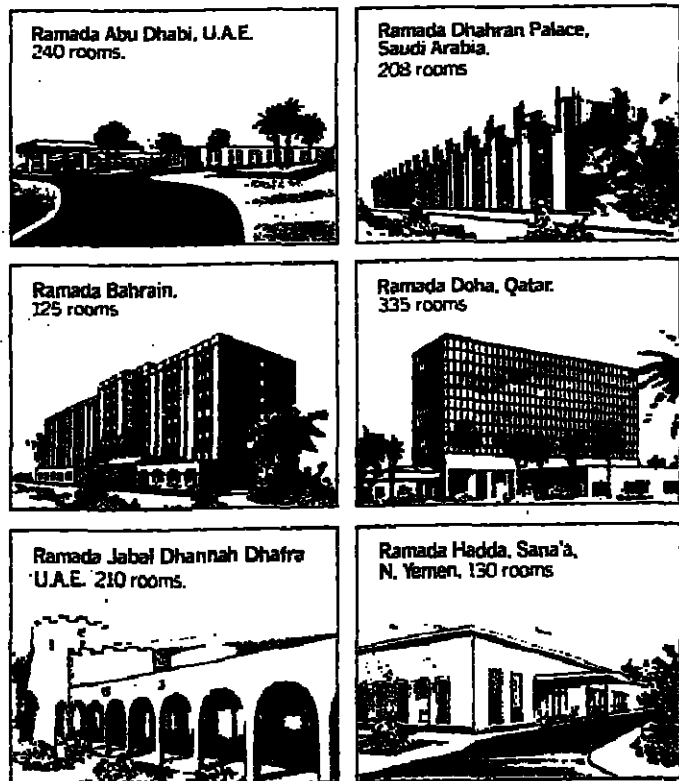
Maazel has been negotiating intensively with Austrian officials for about two weeks, sources said. He

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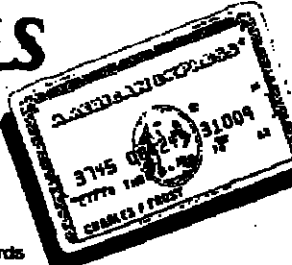
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James Earl Ray and Sigourney Weaver in the hair-raising film, Alien.

Films in Paris

Ridley Scott's 'Alien' Science-Fiction Hit

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

Sept. 18 (IHT) — Cine-visions of the future are in the apocalyptic mood, human element is never winning out at least in part the most hair-raising threats to come.

(at the Normandie, the deon and the Marignan in English) is in the studio of Fritz Lang's famous "2001-Space Odyssey."

"Star Wars." It is shrewdly thought they were seated in a chair once it hits its inducing stride. A space-stress has made an in-judging on a ghastly planet, a destructible monster has aboard, and perpetual ter-

ry of hush-hush must cloak incidents for it would be record them and thus spell. These thrills you experience yourself and it is at their nightmare anxiety shivers down your spine.

new members are Tom Skerrey Weaver, Veronica Hart, Harry Dean Stanton, and Yaphet Kotto, and ply by registering panic at gantic improbabilities, the spot, a ginger cat, alone its cool amid the drum.

Scott, the young English of "The Duellists," derived onard story, has taken a leap into science-fiction ered one of the year's great only trace of Conrad in is the name of the unlucky's vehicle: Nostramo. It is that achieves its purpose, ed not to bore, while its fects technique is of Oscar

"Hawks" of Rod Peck (at io Saint-Severin, the Olympot and the Studio de L'E-english) depicts the nocturnalnations of a homosexual schoolteacher. Like the fed instructor, imposter, Diane Keaton, he is look-Dr. Goodbar, although his ot for the sadomasochistic se that compelled her. He is a dull dog as he ay gathering places, and a banal pick-ups, the cam-ering overtime on his ace in an effort to expose struggle.

ollescent students discover and jeer at him, but he, stepping from the closet, announces his neurosis, id, of course, be the start-ut it comes as a finale e left to guess the results of or. The professor's night re commonplace and his us lackluster, the whole ne in almost documentary Peck's treatment of an

available subject is both pedestrian and inconclusive.

Jean-Charles Tacchella, whose "Cousin, Cousine" enjoyed enormous American success, has in "Il y a longtemps que je t'aime" (at the Berlitz, the Colisee and the Saint-Germain, Huchette) done it again, though not word for word. Once more he invades bourgeois parlors to paint a middle-class family portrait, probably the 75th in French films during the last few seasons. There are few French scenerists who have a better appreciation of character and motive than Tacchella and in this tale about a husband on in years who decides to live apart from his wife and after a try at bachelor life returns to home, sweet home, he succeeds in making both his people and their problems persuasive. There is a reality and humor to all they do and say and Jean Carmet as the elderly runaway and Marie Dubois as his waiting wife are perfectly suited to their roles.

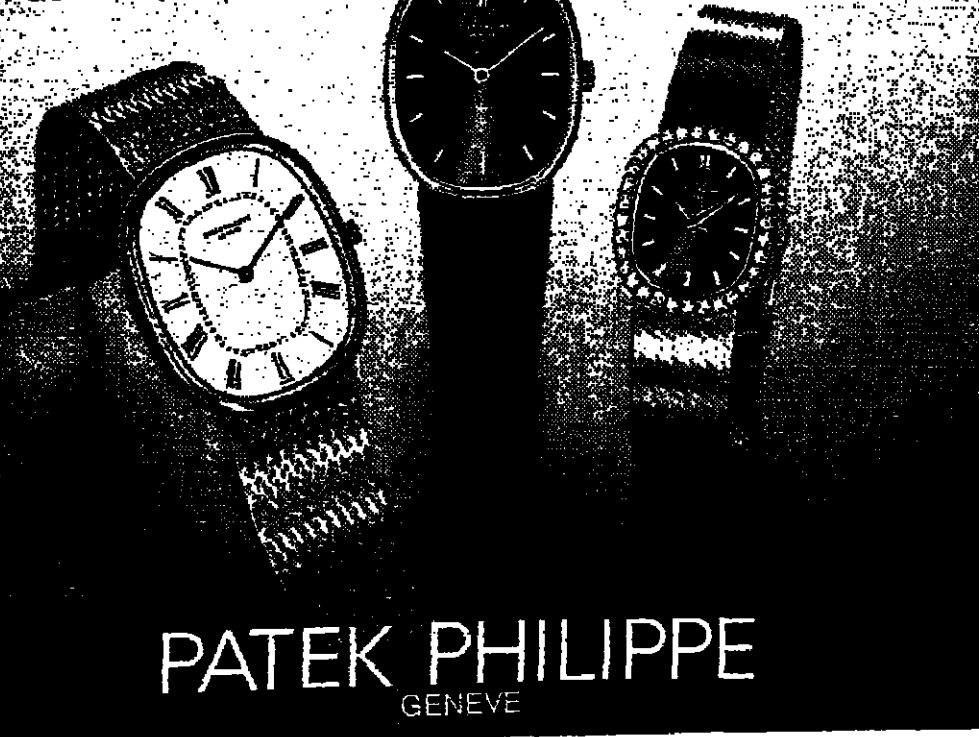
"The China Syndrome" (at the Publicis Champs-Elysees, the Publicis, Saint-Germain and the Boul'Mich in English) has reached Paris after its European premiere at the Cannes festival, where the trophy for best actor was bestowed on Jack Lemmon for his characterization of a harassed engineer of a nuclear plant threatened with disaster. The release of the film coming just prior to the nuclear accident near Harrisburg, Pa., ironically illustrated Wilde's theory of life imitating art. Jane Fonda is a television commentator who happens upon a mishap in an atomic plant when on a reporting mission with her photographer, Michael Douglas. James Bridges' vivid direction endows it with ticking-bomb suspense.

"Voices" of Roger Markowitz (at the Paramount, Odeon and the Paramount Elysees in English) is an engaging minor movie, a comedy-drama of a small-time Hoboken jazz singer who falls in love with a deaf-mute girl and by his irresistible vivacity liberates her from solitude. Markowitz has staged it simply and effectively. Michael Ontkean as the live-wire crooner and Amy Irving as the shy heroine execute its acting duet in pleasing harmony and there is a rollicking performance by Herbert Berghoff as the tailor grandfather.

Due to an editing error in an interview with Burt Lancaster (IHT, Sept. 15-16), the actor's son was incorrectly identified as the author of the script of "The China Syndrome." The Herald Tribune regrets the error.

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## Search for Monetary Stability

The world's finance ministers and central bankers will meet in Belgrade beginning Oct. 1 to discuss, among other things, a "substitution account." The purpose of this mechanism is to allow central banks to get rid of dollars without disrupting foreign-exchange markets. This would be done by encouraging the use of the basket of currencies called Special Drawing Rights as reserve holdings. There is little optimism, however, that such an approach at the International Monetary Fund meeting can prevent what some bankers now view as a crisis of confidence in a system based on paper money and trust.

Since 1971, when President Nixon severed the link between gold and the dollar, the linchpin of the international monetary system established at the Bretton Woods meeting after World War II, the West's money managers have been groping toward a replacement that would guarantee monetary stability in the absence of an all-powerful dollar. Special Drawing Rights, and the so-called snake in the tunnel and the current European Monetary System have been hesitant steps in that direction. But none has worked. Confidence in the dollar is shaken and no viable alternative has been devised to replace it or function effectively in tandem with it. Furthermore, rather than working together to create a new international monetary order, which would be to the overall advantage of industrialized, developing and oil-producing nations, many governments, with the U.S. perhaps foremost among them, are pursuing narrower national interests that frequently fail to coincide with the need for monetary stability.

In recent years, the Deutsche mark has become a leader among world currencies, but it is not dominant as the dollar was until the 1970s by virtue of both agreement and the

relative strength of the U.S. economy. The West Germans have neither the ability nor the desire to play the role assigned to the United States at Bretton Woods. It is clear that the U.S. economy is resilient and no one is ruling out the possibility that it may resume its dominant role in international monetary affairs, but there is little doubt that the other absolute requirement for leadership is lacking — confidence in U.S. policy. Now that the economic gap between the United States and Europe and Japan has virtually disappeared, the need for intelligent, sophisticated and tough-minded leadership is more necessary than ever.

Europeans and the Japanese were pleased when the U.S. finally put together a \$30 billion operation to shore up the dollar in international markets and they were pleased again when President Carter named Paul Volcker, a respected conservative banker, to head the Federal Reserve. But the dollar rescue operation and the Volcker appointment are not sufficient to restore the vast amount of confidence that began draining away as far back as the Johnson administration.

Confidence is the key, or in the absence of confidence in the leadership of one nation such as the United States, enough mutual trust to temporarily set aside purely national goals until the industrialized world's economy is back on an even keel and a new monetary system is in place. The IMF recommends, in its rather gloomy annual report, a "gradual, but not too gradual" application of all those policies that have failed to stabilize the world economy for the last three years. Despite the lack of success, that still seems to be the best course for the present. But without cooperation the results will be no better than those following the recession of 1974-75 in which we are still mired.

## Down the Line, to Jean Seberg

The horror of Cointelpro didn't sink in for a lot of people until this weekend when the FBI disclosed how it had used its "counterintelligence program" against the late Jean Seberg. The story tells much about the tyrannical old FBI, the conscientious new one, and how Congress needs to shore up the latter.

The Seberg story was not the only Cointelpro atrocity. The Senate Intelligence Committee uncovered dozens, including an effort to drive Martin Luther King Jr. to suicide. There were 2,300 operations before the program ended. None may have been more poignant than that of Jean Seberg.

It began in 1970 when the bureau sought to discredit the actress because she supported the black nationalist movement. It leaked information it knew to be false: that she was pregnant by a leading Black Panther. When she saw the report in print, Miss Seberg became agitated, went into premature labor and delivered a baby girl who died soon after. By one account, she took the body home to Iowa in a glass coffin, so all could see that the dead infant was white. Roman Gary, her husband, says the actress attempted suicide on each anniversary of the baby's death. Last week, she was found dead of an overdose of barbiturates.

How could it have happened? One cause certainly was Washington's suspicions that black nationalism and student radicalism were subject to potential foreign manipulation. A broader cause was described by a wit-

ness before the Senate Intelligence Committee:

"The risk was that you would get people who would be susceptible to political considerations as opposed to national security considerations . . . to move from the kid with a bomb to the kid with a picket sign, and from the kid with a picket sign to the kid with the bumper sticker of the opposing candidate. And you just keep going down the line."

The ultimate problem was, and is, that there is no law that tells when to draw the line. Lacking any clear definition of its duties, over the years, the FBI devised its own. Finally, after Watergate, Attorneys General Levi and Bell developed much stronger rules. And the FBI's discretion has become exemplary. "I owe it to the post-Watergate FBI," Mr. Gary said. "If they had not issued a confirmation, to this day I would have been considered a mythomaniac."

Still, the sharpest lesson of the Seberg case is that the public cannot trust in the rules or discretion of officials. However decent they may now seem, or be, a new crisis or new officials might quickly make it easy to "keep going down the line." The sure answer is the rule of law — the proposed legislative charter for the FBI now before Congress. Hearings are under way in both the House and the Senate and, barring election-year nerves, it could be enacted within months. The day it is signed into law will be a good time to think of Jean Seberg again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Wage Pressures in Italy

Once again there is talk of a "hot" Italian autumn.

Unlike the unrest of 10 years ago, which centered on the private industrial sector, and which in retrospect marked the end of Italy's "economic miracle" of the 1960s, the present disturbances are in the public sector.

To meet the demands of the main unions would cost nearly \$4.3 billion over the next three years.

The strike appears to have little logical base. The unions are claiming that an improvement in employment conditions for public sector workers will be the first step toward an overhaul of the country's chronically inefficient bureaucracy.

But the argument has been heard any number of times before with no result in improvement in the service offered. The truth of the matter is that Italy's current unrest is . . . in large measure a calculated public display by the traditional unions that they still have teeth.

As for the public sector workers themselves, one might argue that the claim is in many respects preposterous. Not only do they have pension terms as attractive as, if not more so, than workers in the private sector, but they are in effect unsackable (cannot be dismissed).

The consequence is that many (if not a majority) of them have second jobs, often more interesting and as remunerative as their supposed main occupation.

— From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago September 19, 1904

HAMBURG — Prince Herbert Bismarck, the eldest son of the great Imperial Chancellor, died after a comparatively short illness at his home today. He led a somewhat effaced life, and never had the political influence that might have been expected from the bearer of so illustrious a name. Temporarily charged with the direction of foreign affairs after his father's retirement, Count Herbert soon gave up this position and withdrew from public life. Considered as the depository of the Bismarck tradition, he saw the system and ideas which he represented eclipsed by the strong personality of the Emperor Wilhelm II.

### Fifty Years Ago September 19, 1929

NEW YORK — Establishment here of what is likely to become an important and permanent museum of modern art is announced by a group of U.S. collectors and patrons of art. The chairman, A. Conger Goodyear, declared yesterday: "New York alone, among all the great metropolises of the world, lacks a public gallery where the works of the founders and masters of the modern schools can today be seen." Among the functions of the museum will be to attempt to establish a collection of the immediate ancestors, U.S. and European, of the modern movement; artists whose paintings are still too controversial for universal acceptance.



## The Rightists' Brigade

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON — It is getting harder and harder to tell what is going on in Cuba with that Soviet brigade, and easier and easier to understand the disarray in Washington.

Maybe the Soviet personnel in the brigade have been in Cuba since 1962. Maybe they did perform training and advisory duties and were just recently given a brigade-command structure. Maybe it is a combat brigade now, and worthy of a serious administration response. But the point is this: Before the facts could be established, a number of scared and ambitious political leaders, legislators and a few administration policy makers went off like firecrackers.

One reason for the panic is the climate of near-hysteria about the Soviet Union's military capability and international designs that has been created by rightists and abetted and magnified by the news media.

### No Policy

Another reason is that President Carter has not been able to formulate an overall policy toward the Soviet Union that lets Moscow know where we draw the lines and gives the U.S. people confidence that the administration knows what it is doing.

For several years, the right wing, embodied in organizations such as the Committee for the Present Danger and the American Security Council, has increased the volume of its drum-beat about growing Soviet might and a weakening U.S. capability. The thrust of their point has been a fair one. Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Carter, recognizing the need to maintain the military balance, responded by increasing defense spending.

But the rightists were not satisfied. They embarked on a holy war. They demanded total agreement with their position or threatened that they would "get you next election." They have the money and the workers to make the threat seem real.

Their pronouncements of fear and their political power has made for good news stories. Regrettably, the news media has found it hard, and has largely ignored, the more balanced views — the views that granted that Soviet power presents us with new and serious problems but understands that the Russians have serious problems of their own.

### Balanced View

It has gotten to the point where moderate politicians and officials either have not bothered to express their views or have been afraid to express a balanced view for fear of being branded as apologists for

Moscow. This is not to say that a McCarthy-like atmosphere prevails, but the rightist attack has fundamentally distorted the policy debate.

This was the climate for the latest foreign-policy crisis, over the brigade.

This explains Sen. Frank Church's ill-timed disclosure about the brigade and ill-advised position that the strategic arms limitation treaty should be held hostage to its withdrawal.

This tells us why White House officials have latched on to the situation as an opportunity to prove the President's toughness.

It also accounts for the desire of some officials in the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency not to appear to be to the left of the White House.

### Threats

It explains the statements by presidential candidates that the brigade had to be out of Cuba by sundown — otherwise there would be a shoot-out.

These people continue to insist publicly on the complete withdrawal of the brigade, even though some of them privately admit that Moscow will not do so and even though they themselves have no practical way to bring this about.

What makes the brigade incident so deadly serious is that it exposes and dramatizes that the administration has no overall policy for dealing with a now more-powerful Soviet Union that either Moscow finds compelling or that the U.S. people can begin to understand and support.

Mr. Carter needs to stake out a solid middle ground that is not simply a patchwork of conflicting views. To hold that ground, he must take on the rightists frontally; he can show the contradiction between accepting the notion that the Russians are 10-feet tall militarily and at the same time believing that we need only to be tough and resolute to make Moscow beg for mercy.

### Open to Question

He also has to deal with the naive of some leftists who think that we can respond to growing Soviet military strength with business-as-usual.

Mr. Carter has to convince Moscow and Missouri that he has a coherent way of maintaining and managing a world of military parity between the superpowers. Any compromise on the brigade that he is trying to develop will inevitably be messy and open to question.

Without an overall policy that makes sense, he will never gain public acceptance of the compromise and without such a policy we can

continue to expect every little annoyance like the brigade to turn into a diplomatic and domestic political crisis.

Leslie H. Gelb, senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and former director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs in the State Department, wrote this article for The New York Times.

## A Fight to the End?

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — Reading some of the papers this past week, one might have thought that the 1980 Democratic nomination was all settled. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., had clinched his bid, and at the appropriate time he would be announced.

That this view is resisted in the White House is not exactly a surprise. What is somewhat surprising is the mood in the White House: less resentful than relieved, not embattled but combative.

"The reaction here is interesting," a ranking staff member said. "I find people feisty, eager for the struggle. They're not depressed by the Kennedy move. They're glad to be dealing with substance instead of shadow."

### Point Made

The one point made again and again by those around Jimmy Carter — old Georgia friends and recent political advisers alike — is that the president would not get quietly out of the way for Kennedy.

"There's no way on God's earth he's going to give up," an experienced political strategist said. "He is the most tenacious politician I have ever met. Just remember how he lost in Georgia and kept on and on and on."

Another said: "Even if he loses primary after primary, and people cluster around him on their knees begging him to withdraw, my opinion is that he won't."

All this may be said for effect, of course — to boost the Carter staff's own morale as much as to impress outsiders. But my impression is that those who say it believe it — they are convinced Carter will be fighting for re-election right up to the convention in New York next August. And their argument goes beyond the stubborn character of the man.

First, they say, it is not totally certain that Kennedy will be a can-

DETROIT — "They insist on producing gas-guzzlers," President Carter said last week when asked what ailed Chrysler. But that view, while widespread, is almost certainly dead wrong. It probably understates the Chrysler problem.

For what is going on here in Detroit is a rapid change of gears for the whole industry. The switch has strained all the auto companies, and it is having on Chrysler — because of bad management and weak finances — an absolutely devastating impact.

The starting point for change was the Arab oil embargo of October 1973. Prior to that the major U.S. auto producers had made only intermittent and half-hearted efforts to wrest the market for small cars from foreign makers. Afterwards — on Oct. 23, 1973, to be precise — General Motors decided to go for broke in the production of fuel-efficient cars.

### Radical Shift

In rapid succession, GM brought out a down-sized Chevrolet, the Chevette, a down-sized Cadillac, the Seville, and — this year — a front-wheel drive car (known as the X model) for its Buick, Olds, Pontiac and Chevrolet divisions.

The radical shift cost billions for new equipment and in the early years GM weathered troubles galore. It had to close a score of plants, lay off thousands of workers, cut its dividend, borrow \$600 million and see its share of the market for domestically-produced cars decline sharply.

Now, however, the corner has been turned, and GM is flush. Last year it earned more money than any industrial company in history. Last week it concluded an exceptionally generous three-year contract with the auto workers.

More important, GM has transformed itself as a company. It is more highly integrated than before, and has more control at the center. Instead of being an American company with foreign divisions, it has become an international company selling to a world market.

With Volkswagen, Toyota and Fiat as the big competition, GM no longer feels constrained to limit its share of American production to 51 or 52 percent. It is around 60 now, and can go higher — which spells big trouble for the U.S. competitors.

Ford, by deliberate decision, did not go all out for smaller cars in 1973. During 1974 and 1975, as

buying of big cars came back, did relatively well. The more it had strong foreign earnings long-standing operations abroad.

But Ford now faces huge expenditures to catch up with GM's dueling the size of its cars. Its in the United States dropped sharply as a result of the gasoline shortage last spring. Apart from its earnings, the company is not doing money. With Henry Ford stepping down this year and a management team coming in, the future is cloudy.

As to Chrysler, it was out on small cars in 1973, and has to keep the lead ever since. A greater percentage of its production is in small, fuel-efficient cars than the case with GM and Ford. "hope," President Lee Iacocca in a press conference here in Detroit last week, "that the myth Chrysler is in the gas-guzzling star business has been buried."

But making money on small is very hard. Moreover, in its toward smaller cars, Chrysler has been working from a weak. During the 1960s, the manager took flyers in real estate and leasing. Chrysler started to production belatedly and at high costs.

Worse still, it adopted in 1966 a policy of producing as a company pool, rather than the dealers' orders. When buying it off sharply after the oil embargo Chrysler was stuck with huge inventory. According to Mr. Iacocca, that policy this year alone cost company "as high as \$700 million."

### Problem

Meeting the Chrysler problem accordingly, is not, as President Carter seems to think, just a matter of making smaller automobiles. Nor, as Secretary of the Free William Miller seems to think, is it a matter of government loan of more than the \$1 billion Chrysler really sought.

The problem is to think through Chrysler's future role in a rapidly changing auto industry, and make available what the company needs. That may imply giving it aid — which would be far less than \$2 billion than \$1 billion. It also may mean organizing a bankruptcy in ways that would change management, the better to what is truly vital — engineering skills, productive capacity and jobs.

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No one in Washington can we wand and cut oil prices in half increase our productivity. Yet ers, understandably, take discontent out on the incumbent who have not solved the insol-

### Wishful Thinking

There is also some wishful thinking in the Carter people's view Kennedy's posture. It is not true that he has not absolutely committed himself to running this. He could decide between now and December that he would be in the fight for the nomination or that he would be more vulnerable than now appears to a Republican opponent. He could still conceivably turn back.

But the indications are that Kennedy had strong reasons, personal and personal, to wait four years for a run at the presidency. Yet he could see as early as June that events might make him in 1980: Carter was in such a tight Kennedy's own colleagues the Senate, and Democrats elsewhere, were pleading with him save the party.

And the Kennedy statements nodes of recent days have do crucial thing. They have shown Kennedy can challenge an incumbent president for the nomination without causing outrage. It may be that Carter will attract new sympathy. But there may also be a ying in this country that make ordinary rules of the game it want to a Kennedy candidacy.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered. Publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

## Letters

### Homing Pigeons

Having made a study of the pigeon — its natural history and its relationship with man, I feel I have to make some corrections in Mary Blume's article: "Portraying the Pigeon" (HFT, Aug. 4-5).

It was not the common pigeon or feral pigeon that was used during the siege of Paris but homing pigeons, and they came from the Parisian pigeon club "L'Esperance." A feral pigeon would be of no use whatsoever in delivering messages. It is through years of selective breeding that the homing pigeon was developed and the end result is a far cry from the street variety.

Another point I would like to correct is that the pigeon does have natural predators — such as hawks, domestic cats, and rats that raid the nest, to name but a few. And I also

take exception to the statement that "the city pigeon breeds enthusiastically at any month of the year . . ." for I can assure Mr. Simms that in the northern hemisphere during the dead of winter feral pigeons do not breed, they have all they can do to find food for themselves. There might be some rare exceptions during a mild spell, but I doubt the youngsters survive.

PETER B. MARTIN.  
Montcuq, France.

### Happy Weekend

Congratulations on the new Weekend Section. It continues to surprise and amuse as well as inform. Hope it does not disappear just because summer is gone for it almost makes up for not having a big, bumper Sunday IHT to devour.

And what is this — "Message to the American Male" (Weekend, Sept. 7) by Alex Kelly? A genuine male cry de coeur? Delightful!

CARLOTTA PARDOE.  
London.

### Arabs and Blacks

I have noticed recently an upsurge of pro-Arab statements by black leaders as a result of Andrew Young's resignation.

Have those leaders totally forgotten the bloody history of their ancestors who were being collected like cattle by Arab slave traders who chained them and sold them as profitable merchandise to anyone who made the highest bid?

Even the "Roots" TV film barely made any reference to those historical facts.

JOSEF GILCH.  
Munich.



# World Communications

## Electronic Wizardry as Already Arrived

By Andrew Lloyd

PARIS (IHT) — Much of the recent media talk about the "future" and the "new office" has left its audience. To the man in the street, the small businessman, the products of electronic wizardry have remained remote and firmly in the future. Many of the exhibitors at M-79 will be out to show that many of these are now available, and will be in use in a couple of years. Some developments have left the experimental stage. High Post Office's Prestel system, an example of the electronic business information access system using a do-it-yourself TV receiver connected to a line to start up on a computer basis. Following an announcement last week, the service is available to some 2.5 million users. A message at the Geneva show the technology is already being supplied just need the go from the market, either a government or private company, and the communication is well revolutionized. Talking of new services like mail, electronic funds transfer as well as "videotex" system. Prestel, the BPO's press Derek Wilson says: "We're on the threshold but we need a breakthrough that happened electronic calculators before systems become widespread." Syrota, head of the French industrial and international division for telecommunications, insists there is much interest in French market for the proposed electronic mail or "teletel" program.

### Teletel

At a time we did a survey, more than 90 percent of telephone subscribers were interested in a teletel service. "The better we can the product we're going to the firmer the interest be." The French government had announced another big communications spending program starting next year and decided to introduce the French videotex called Teletel, a nationwide electronic mail system, terminal based directory system. The BPO's Prestel demonstration looks like being the most advanced of the videotex exhibits, because of a now substantial amount of information which the access, the French PTT's is bound to attract attention to this. This will consist of four — hall, living room, lounge, bedroom. On show will be a demonstration of an electronic teletel, the teletel, a teletel system which can alert or fire, a "teletel" terminal which will transmit handwritten messages as they are being made which is useful in telephone exchanges, a word synthesis machine for electronic speech production, Teletel videotex, system, videotex which transmits as well as voice.

French surprised the communications world a couple of years ago when plans to install 1 million low-cost electronic devices in French homes and a leaked out. Now France has ahead with the first contract device which will cost around 100,000 francs, and send a letter in a matter of two minutes. It also includes a home photocopy machine, or extra money, a subscriber can use electronic encryption to his mail from any prying eyes.

### Many Systems

Standards will be carrying installations of videotex systems. French is considered the most advanced, the French claim technology if something of a lag while the Germans have the optimistic estimates of the number of subscribers to their Bldnet by 1985. Bundespost reckons that will be 1 million compared to a more conservative British for Prestel of "well into six figures." Apart from these, other countries are getting up their own version. The Finns, the Dutch, the Spaniards, the Swedes, the Americans, the Canadians, whose on is the most sophisticated, also the most costly. The most

recent news from the United States is that AT & T has just started testing its own version of a similar system, but using a low cost computer terminal instead of a TV receiver.

According to Peter Benton, managing director of the BPO's £5-billion a year telecommunications business, the Prestel system now contains about 150,000 screens worth of information. Subscribers can receive this from their home or office and have it displayed on specially adapted TV receivers in words and diagrams. To quote the BPO, information covered "includes accounting, agriculture, air travel and ancient monuments through shares, shipping, shopping, swimming, swimming and other sports, to wine, yachting and yoga." Planned costs for an adaptor to allow sets to receive the Prestel service are £50 — roughly in line with the French plans for their Teletel. But currently, subscribers are buying or rather renting sets at about twice the cost of a conventional receiver.

Closely connected with videotex developments and also on show on French stands will be a new telephone handset. This seems to be one of the items with the most remarkable implications at the show. The handset will include not only the conventional telephone facilities, but also a 1,000 character video display screen and an alphanumeric keyboard. Moreover, the French PTT is planning to give away the terminals to all subscribers. It will be used to replace the current conventional telephone directory information services. If, as planned, all subscriber handsets are replaced with this device by 1992, there will be some 34 million in France.

According to the PTT, this is no gimmick. The costs of paper for conventional local directories and the costs of maintaining a somewhat inadequate operator information service will grow so much by 1992 that it will actually be cheaper for the PTT to set up this system and give away the terminals which will cost less than 400 francs. The terminal will also have possibilities for use in France's Teletel system. The first of these devices will be installed in France in 1981. At Geneva, four of the systems will offer telephone numbers of Geneva restaurants and hotels, as well as details of other stands — a gesture of generosity by the Direction Generale des Telecommunications.

Other devices of the future here today will be electronic funds transfer devices which will allow shoppers to pay for purchases with a personal card, which will debit their bank account, transfer the money to the store's account and issue a printed record of the transaction. Systems like this are already operational in pilot plans in Europe and the United States.

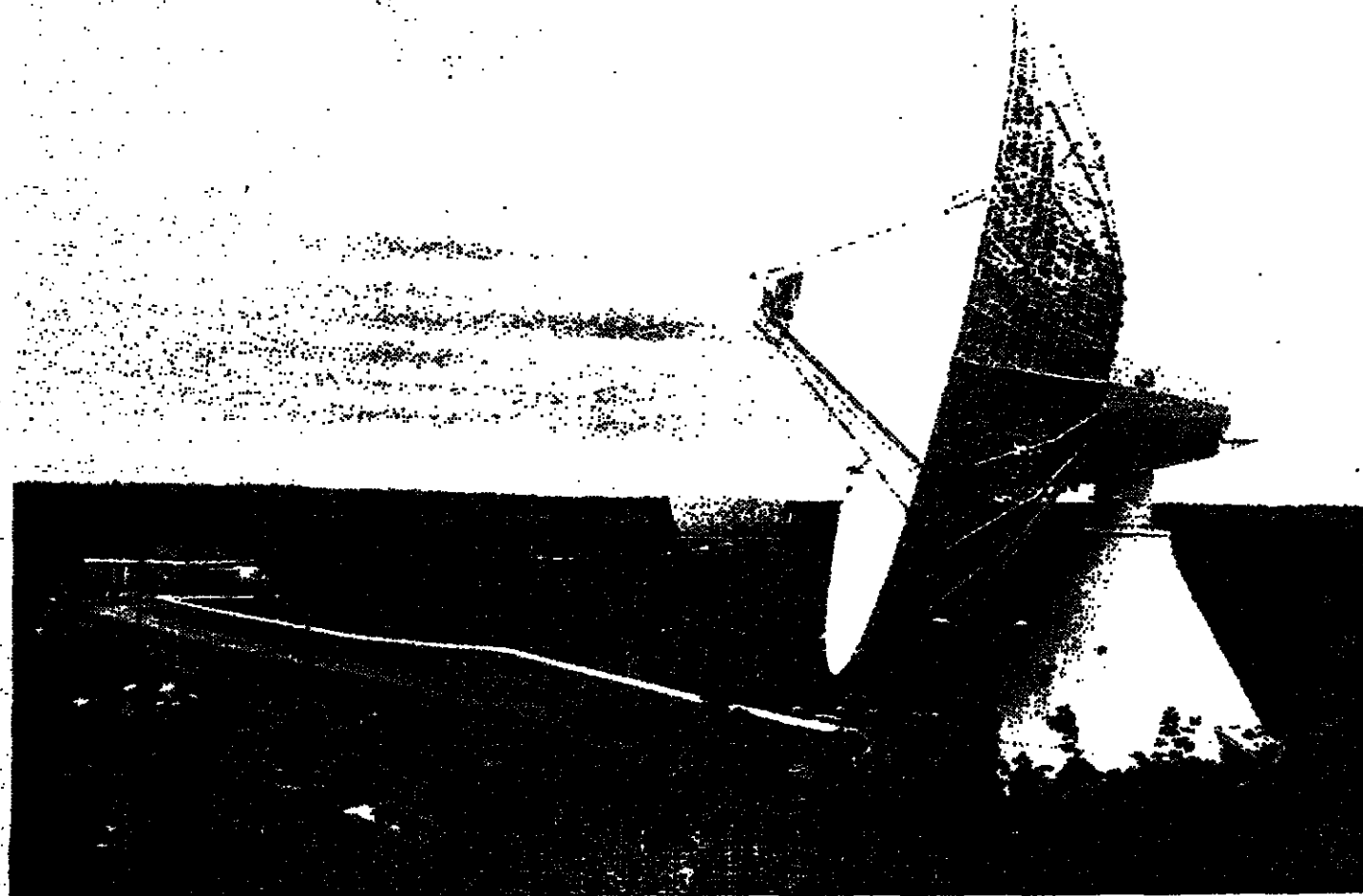
But despite its spectacular nature, the home of the future is probably less of an attractive market than the office of the future.

## Fantasy for the 1980s: A Windfall From the East

PARIS (IHT) — Telephone companies are whiffing away their few idle moments with a new fantasy this year. "If everyone in China and India got a telephone during the 1980s," as an executive from France's CIT-Alcatel muses, "but even without a windfall from the East, leaders of the \$400-billion-a-year industry agree that the decade should see a real growth of around 6 percent a year — and any large scale opening up of China or India will come as a bonus."

"The growth of the market may be a bit lower than we predicted before the first OPEC oil price hike, when people were talking of a 7 percent annual increase," noted a senior executive from Sweden's L.M. Ericsson, a company which has recently firmed up an order from Saudi Arabia worth \$2.8 billion and shared with Dutch Philips.

But overall, several factors are combining to make the market relatively buoyant, and react less violently to economic conditions than other industries. In common with other high technology industries, telecommunications enjoys a built-in advantage against inflation. While wage costs go up, technology costs decrease for a given performance.



Teleglobe, Canada's satellite earth station in Nova Scotia.

## From Egypt to the Gulf — Worst and Best

By Robert Bailey

TUNIS (IHT) — A business traveler starting his journey in Egypt and proceeding to the Gulf can experience both the worst and best of Arab telecommunications. Much has and is being done to improve Middle East telecommunications systems. In some cases very high operational capability is offered. The horrors of the Cairo system, where an international call has to be booked days in advance, contrasts with that in Bahrain where, possibly the world's most advanced mobile radio network has been introduced.

To right Egypt's shortcomings, a Franco-German consortium, consisting of Siemens of West Germany and its Austrian subsidiary, together with Thomson-CSF of France, has just been awarded a contract worth \$1.8 billion to extend and modernize Egypt's system. A five-year program starting next year is planned to increase the number of telephone lines to a total of 750,000.

Gulf developments over the last ten years have shown how speedily users of communications facilities will utilize new sophisticated services such as satellite communications.

The opening of earth stations has created a communications environment that has stimulated offshore banking. An imbalance has been created, though, in the amount of traffic routed through satellites at the expense of cable systems. The whole of the Middle East is almost devoid of submarine cable links. It was at the end of August this year that the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar finally agreed to lay what will be the first submarine telecommunications cable in the lower Gulf. The most important Arab regional telecommunications project, however, is the planned satellite communications organization, Arabsat.

### Orbit

The development of effective telephone, telegraph, telex communications links; and radio and television distribution was first discussed by the Arab League in 1953 and satellite links suggested by the Arab Telecommunications Union in 1958. The US company Comsat is currently examining technical details. The scheme envisages a dedicated satellite in geostationary orbit above the equator and several thousand earth receiving stations. Much

of the cost will reflect the price of the latter. An earth station that can handle telephone, television and other services costs millions of dollars though a basic receive-only station would cost thousands of dollars in comparison.

Electronic advances are fast offering new dimensions. An original Intelsat station costing \$5 million for 30 to 32 meter dish aerial has been succeeded by a Standard B cost of \$1 to \$3 million for 11 to 13 meter dish aerials which can carry more traffic. Apart from carrying international traffic, Arabsat is also planned for domestic use. Algeria already uses satellite communications to link 14 Saharan towns. Whatever technical specifications finally emerge, there will still be formidable political hurdles to overcome. Regional rivalries with Arab-sat. Most attention continues to be focused on national telecommunications programs.

A \$3-billion contract signed by Philips of the Netherlands and L.M. Ericsson of Sweden in 1977 involves extending the Saudi Arabian telephone system by 470,000 lines. This contract has recently been broadened to allow for future cable laying. In Iran, a massive expansion of

the telephone network was planned before the revolution, to raise the number of lines from 700,000 to 5 million. The first part of the expansion started by General Telephone and Electronics of the U.S. involved the supply of 680,000 lines.

A decision is awaited on the development of Egypt's telephone system. Costs of that scheme that have so far been suggested range from \$1.05 billion to \$3 billion. Total spending of \$20 billion has even been suggested over a 20-year period to bring Egypt's services into line with those of a modern industrialized state.

### Statistics

A cursory glance at some statistics compiled by American Telephone and Telegraph shows why salesmen are willing to spend so much time and effort in cultivating the Middle East market. The population of the Arab countries and Ethiopia and Iran is expected to increase to 250 million by 1985. The number of telephones per hundred population was 13 in Kuwait and Bahrain in 1975, compared to two in Egypt and Iraq. By way of com-

(Continued on Page 105)

## Canadian Company Made Digital History

By David James

MONTREAL (IHT) — "We were the first company in the world to fully commit to a full line of digital switching and transmission equipment. This is Northern's claim to fame," says David Vice, group vice-president for transmission for Northern Telecom Canada Limited, a subsidiary of a telecommunications equipment manufacturer whose home market, Canada, has 70 percent of the annual sales made in California.

The parent company, Northern Telecom Ltd. of Montreal, ranks a distant sixth in terms of sales behind the top five telecommunications equipment producers in the world.

Part of a tri-corporate group, Northern, is 55 percent owned by Canada's largest telephone company, Bell Canada, with whom it finances the country's largest private industrial research and development organization, Bell-Northern Research Ltd. of Ottawa.

In May 1976, Northern shook up the leading telephone exchange equipment manufacturers by announcing a comprehensive series of six transmission and switching products promoted as the "Digital World." Even Western Electric, the international leader in exchange manufacturing and a subsidiary of the world's largest telephone company, American Telephone and Telegraph, was thrown a challenge which it and other leading companies such as L.M. Ericsson of Sweden, International Telephone and Telegraph, and Siemens of Germany have yet to meet three years later.

Northern Telecom did not introduce digital transmission. That was done in the early 60s in the United States by the Bell Laboratories of AT & T. But it is Northern's Digital Multiplex System — 10 (DMS-10) that is the largest selling digital switch in North America.

Telephone companies have pushed for development of digital technology to cut operating costs and improve transmission quality.

Since the invention of the telephone in Brantford, Ontario over a century ago, all telephone communications have moved along pairs of wires as a wave of electrical energy that directly represents the sound wave of the voice.

During this analog wave transmission, amplifiers increase the strength of the weakened signal, along with all the hiss, distortion and static on the lines. By the time the message reaches the receiver, it is a much dirtier signal. While the human brain can screen out much of the noise and concentrate on understanding the message, data communications can easily be ruined by extraneous blips and fuzzies.

In the analog world, the capacity of the communications system is very limited. A pair of wires can

carry only two-way conversations. In the "Digital World," the same pair can carry 24, a net increase of 12 to 1 over the most comparable analog systems.

Digital technology greatly increases the capacity of a communications system by sending almost but not all of the original wave of signal.

Instead, the wave is sampled at constant intervals, 8,000 times per second. These samples or "bits" are transmitted as a string of separate electrical pulses, which are interwoven or multiplexed with bits of 23 other conversations on the same communications path. Each bit has its own space in time with the millions of bits of each conversation separated by the same constant interval. As the pulses approach the receiver, the bits are removed from their time slots to be united and reconstructed into electrical voice waves needed to operate the receiver.

The accuracy of digital technology is the best available. Instead of amplifying noises, digital repeaters filter these out and concentrate on examining the signal, reconstructing weakened pulses, then creating an entirely new one identical to the original.

Commercial digital transmission has been possible since the mid-60s, but the systems could not realize their full potential. All switching of calls required conversion of the signal from digital to analog and back to digital. Besides being expensive, the electromechanical flip-flopping of contacts provided for signal deterioration.

### Digital Benefits

Development of large-scale integrated circuits (semi-conductors) in the past decade has made the digital switch possible and opened up a major competitive race for business among telecommunications equipment companies.

The lower cost and superior performance of digital switching are available when used in analog or digital systems.

Digital and switching centers occupy one quarter of the space required by electromechanical exchanges, require a third of the maintenance and less power to operate. By concentrating more calls into each pair of wires, the switches eliminate the need for thousands of expensive copper wires, thereby bringing great savings to the operating telephone company.

The switches are not limited to only voice and copper wires. They can be used with video, computer data, facsimile, and telex transmission and within an optical fibre system.

It is possible for countries with

(Continued on Page 85)

## Telecommunications Date to 1865

GENEVA (IHT) — The word telecommunication is generally associated with ultra modern electronic equipment, so it may come as a surprise to learn that the International Telecommunication Union dates back to 1865 and is in fact the oldest of the current intergovernmental organizations.

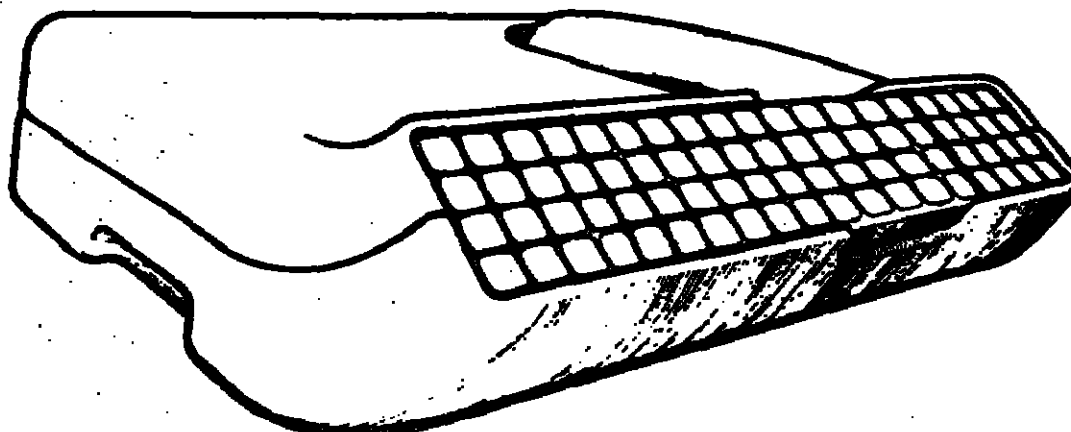
The ITU was created out of the need to standardize and coordinate international telegraph networks, which were the first form of high-speed communication. As the telephone and the radio came along, ITU extended its role to help supervise the implementation of these new methods of long-distance communication. In 1947, the Union became a specialized United Nations agency and transferred its headquarters from Bern to Geneva.

Today, the main role of the ITU is to harmonize world telecommunications services and to this end, it is responsible through the International Frequency Regulation Board for the allocation of radio frequencies to avoid interference between radio stations of different countries. This is no easy task, and there have been several cases in the past of states opening radio stations that broadcast on exactly the same frequency as another station in another country and swamped its programs. There was a major dispute some years ago between Switzerland and Algeria, when the latter caused severe interference with the main German-speaking Swiss radio program.

In addition, the ITU, as a UN agency, also seeks to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and use of telecommunications and facilities, and promotes the development of technical facilities, especially in developing countries. ITU also endeavors to get its members to establish the lowest rates possible for telecommunications services, and promotes the adoption of measures for ensuring safety of life through the same services.

These basic purposes are fulfilled in three main ways: by international conferences and meetings (such as Telecom 79); by publication of information; and by technical cooperation. Technical cooperation is carried out mainly within the framework of the United Nations Development Program, with telecommunications experts sent throughout the world to advise on the operation of facilities or to train technicians.

The need for an agency that can plan and coordinate international telephone networks, for instance, becomes apparent from the fact that there are now some 400 million telephones in service throughout the world and that by the year 2000, that number will have increased to over one billion.



Artist's concept of CSF apparatus.

### Call Is Cheaper

Mr. de Bruin, a spokesman from CIT-Alcatel's Paris headquarters, said: "Governments are spending more on telecommunications and less on heavy industrial projects like steel plants or mines. There is a tendency to put more emphasis on telecommunications especially because of energy savings. It costs much less to enable them to be one jump ahead of their competitors. There are tangible examples of where a good telecomms infrastructure

helped a country's economy," Mr. de Bruin said. "Greece made a killing by attracting all the firms which used to operate in Lebanon. To a large extent this was because of its relatively developed telecommunications system."

Most suppliers plump for the developing countries as the happiest hunting ground for the 1980s. But while the French, for example, are clearly interested in the larger and

more developed of these, they have reservations about the smaller ones. Alain le Bihan, directeur de la vente et No. 2 policymaker at the newly formed Thomson CSF Telephone, sees the new markets as in China, India, Mexico, Brazil and similar countries. "It's all very well to talk about countries like Niger and Benin," he said, "But they will probably

(Continued on Page 105)

# U.K. Leads in Breaking Grip of PTTs on Telecommunications

By Andrew Lloyd

LONDON (IHT) — Britain's plan to relax the Post Office monopoly on many devices which can be connected to the telephone network may mark the beginning of a breach in European PTT monopolies that has lasted since telecommunications began.

According to an international consultant, the British move will force other PTTs to justify their own monopolies, particularly in the light of provisions of the Treaty of Rome, which have largely been ignored by EEC nations in telecommunications. The French have already been experimenting with "mixed economy" companies to supply telecommunications services. These combine state and private capital.

While industry insiders expect some countries to follow the British lead, others, such as the German Bundespost, regard the British move as irrelevant. The danger for the British industry is that other nations may sit back and rub their hands at the prospect of an open British market and continue to protect their own.

Politics looks like becoming even more important in telecommunications during the 1980s. This is a nearly unanimous verdict of European telecommunication firms. Asked what the political influence on the market was likely to be in the coming decade, Nils Tengberg, vice president of L.M. Ericsson of Stockholm, made the laconic reply: "Growing".

## Strategic Value

One of the main trends is for the purchasing countries to insist on an increasing amount of local manufacture as part of a deal. This has occurred recently with an ITT contract in South Korea, a Thomson-CSF venture in Morocco and a CIT-Alcatel sale to South Africa. Mr. Tengberg went on to list reasons why countries were beginning to insist on developing their own industries. "They want full employment. They have currency problems. They see a strategic value in a telecommunications industry and also economic value as an element of industrial infrastructure. The telecommunications network has become a key element in every country," he said.

One of the now classic examples occurred here in Europe. In France, the government decided in 1975

that its outdated telephone system was holding back the country's economic development and embarked on a crash program of expansion. But the government insisted on making sure its suppliers were as indigenous as possible.

Among Siemens directors, too, the thinking is that political influence on telecommunications is getting much stronger all over the world. "It has become more and more important to a country's economic and sociological situation," said a director. "There is a great wish among medium developed countries to set up their own industries," he said. "They are convinced

that producing their own equipment, even if it is not the best quality and even if demand is not well fulfilled as a result, is something to be desired."

The loss to suppliers is first of all in direct export earnings, and secondly the possibility of losing out on further orders as the new national industry becomes independent.

Telecommunications is of course a crucial element of Third World demands for technology. With what sounds like enlightened self-interest, some European suppliers wish that the developed nations would in fact do more for these countries —

and indirectly help their own exports.

Jon Broekhuys, a spokesman for Philips Telecommunicatie Industrie, said: "If some of these countries could get financial assistance from the West, it would help their telecommunications infrastructure considerably." A European executive even went so far as to comment wryly that political battles between the two superpowers were spoiling a lot of possibilities for the Third World, and that military spending would be much better devoted to telecommunications. "The more the Third World falls behind, the more

difficult it will be for them to catch up," he said.

The political issues of the Third World versus the rest of the world will come into the limelight at the World Administrative Radio Conference which starts in Geneva Monday. This is a conference which will set new standards affecting such important activities as satellite and microwave communications. The outcome of the 10-week marathon will depend on the extent to which the nonaligned countries act in concert to increase their share of broadcasting frequencies, and whether the conference tries to define new rules for the next 20 years

— as in theory it will — or contents itself with temporary arrangements. One of the main issues is the internationalization of communications and the problem of the transfer of information because of the growth in the use of satellites.

The Europeans are most insistent on home manufacture. They are aware of these "ills" though they are not easy to eradicate. A spokesman for a European supplier quoted U.S. firms as claiming that "European markets are still completely closed to foreign suppliers." "They're quite right," he said, and added: "If we are to make inroads into the United States market, they

will almost certainly want some concessions over here." The view of the PTTs on this point is that they are working toward a more open market, at least within the EEC. "But who is going to be the first to open up," asked a senior PTT official, one day before the British announced plans to liberalize terminal connection policies.

## French View

The French for their part felt that the British action, in demonstrating their equipment in the PTT headquarters at an exhibition which the PTT understood (wrongly) to be

purely French, was "provocative." The French have developed a similar system to Prestel called Tele

The latest word is that the Europeans are agreeing on standards which will encompass British and German systems. But on the regulatory front, most interesting development is British government plan to split the Post Office into posts: telecommunications, and to open up the supply of a much larger range of equipment to private firms. The plans seem to indicate that BPO monopoly will soon stop at telephone socket. Though manufacturers see this sort of deregulation as growing moves over transition monopolies (the other side the socket) are anything going the opposite direction. The BPO post recently tightened control of the use of leased lines.

ITT diplomatically disagrees with the other suppliers over the importance of political considerations. But a spokesman commented: "It's understandable that a government would want to support its own industry. The competition isn't in Europe, it's in the Middle East, Africa and the developing world."

## Political Issues

The other contentious issues the political field are technical standards and the current PTT monopolies. The importance of standards is twofold. They may be used as non-tariff barriers to exclude certain items of equipment from a national network, and secondly if single manufacturer has his products accepted as an international standard, then he stands to gain a great advantage in subsequent sales.

## Standards Battle

A battle of standards has been raging recently over "videotex," the new service which offers retrieval of information in the home or office via a telephone line and domestic TV receiver. The biggest confrontation has been the British Office and the French PTT. This culminated in a regrettable incident at the French PTT headquarters recently when a BPO demonstration of its Prestel system was shut down because of suspected sabotage of its lines by the French PTT.

## Prestel Adapts Telephone-Television for Work With Computer

By Andrew Lloyd

LONDON (IHT) — Prestel operates on a specially adapted color TV set which is linked to a telephone line. The set contains extra electronic circuits that enable it to be plugged into the line — like an extension telephone — and then automatically call up the Prestel computer.

For business users, desk-top terminals are being developed for Prestel which may be in black and white or color. Some versions will not be able to receive broadcast television pictures.

With each domestic set comes a small remote control, similar in appearance to a pocket calculator. This allows viewers to change the channel and vary brightness and volume. It is also used to select Prestel information, by pressing numbered buttons on the unit. On business sets, this control could be integral.

Built into every user's set is its own Prestel code number for identification and billing purposes. This is automatically scanned by the Prestel computer every time a call is made.

To get Prestel information, users

first switch on the TV set, and then call up their local Prestel center by pressing a button on the control. They do not even have to lift the telephone receiver.

Then, at another touch of a button the Prestel opening display appears on the screen — an index of the main headings under which information is available. Using a simple guide, users follow a "route" into the information store to find the particular page they want, by pressing buttons on the control unit.

Alternatively, viewers can look up the page number in a printed

directory, and select the page directly by pressing the appropriate buttons on the control. Three directories have already been produced for home users, supplied free, and there is also a business user's guide.

## Cost of Call

Customers pay for the phone call to the nearest Prestel centre. Like any other phone call, this forms part of the dialled units itemized on the phone bill. There will as well be a charge for the time users are connected to a Prestel computer; the rates are 3p a minute during busi-

ness hours and 1p a minute at other times. Business customers pay a £12 quarterly service charge.

Users will also be charged for the information they obtain — the price will depend on the organization providing it. Some pages — advertisements, for example — will be free, but other material will be charged for. This is indicated on the page of information, and elsewhere — including the printed directories.

Viewers will always know how much their quest for information has cost. At the end of each call, they will see a display on the TV screen telling them the Prestel

charge for that particular call plus the cumulative total. Additionally, they can call up this information at will, during a call, just by pressing a button.

Users will be billed for these charges every quarter and the Post Office will pass on to the information providers the revenue due to them for access to their pages.

Experience with the test service over the last 12 months has shown that the cost of accessing Prestel — including all charges — is very much less than that of using existing commercial computer-based information services.

## Canada's Northern Telecom Made Digital History

(Continued from Page 7S)

antiquated telecommunications facilities to skip generations of developments to install the latest state-of-the-art machines at less cost than the analog equivalents.

A potentially valuable customer eyeing this opportunity is the People's Republic of China. It's Vice-Minister of Post and Telecommunications, Li Yukui, led a trade delegation tour of several Northern Telecom facilities in April. The group saw the inauguration of Bell Canada's first \$3 million DMS-200 long distance digital switcher. A color video conference call was staged between the Ottawa switching center and Bell's fiber optics studio in Toronto.

In 1978, Northern was receiving

50 percent of all new U.S. orders for local digital switches. The DMS-10 has already been sold to 23 of the 25 largest telephone holding companies outside the AT&T family. In August, the fourth largest independent operating telephone company in the U.S., Continental Telephone Corp., signed a \$50 million two-year supply contract for DMS switching gear.

About 75 percent of the \$2.6 billion spent on switching in the U.S. last year was spent by Bell companies. Western Electric, the world's largest telecommunications company and switching equipment manufacturer, has an almost airtight supply agreement with the 23 Bell companies. But Western Electric's digital switching development program has concentrated on large machines

**Northern Telecom is already gearing up for the boom in demand by adding to its 56 manufacturing plants around the world. Sixty-eight million dollars will be spent to build two facilities in Canada and the U.S.**

for long distance applications. Left open is the local switching market ideal for the DMS-10 that takes in the vast majority of exchanges in the U.S. and Canada.

To fill the gap, AT&T has made technical evaluations of non-West-

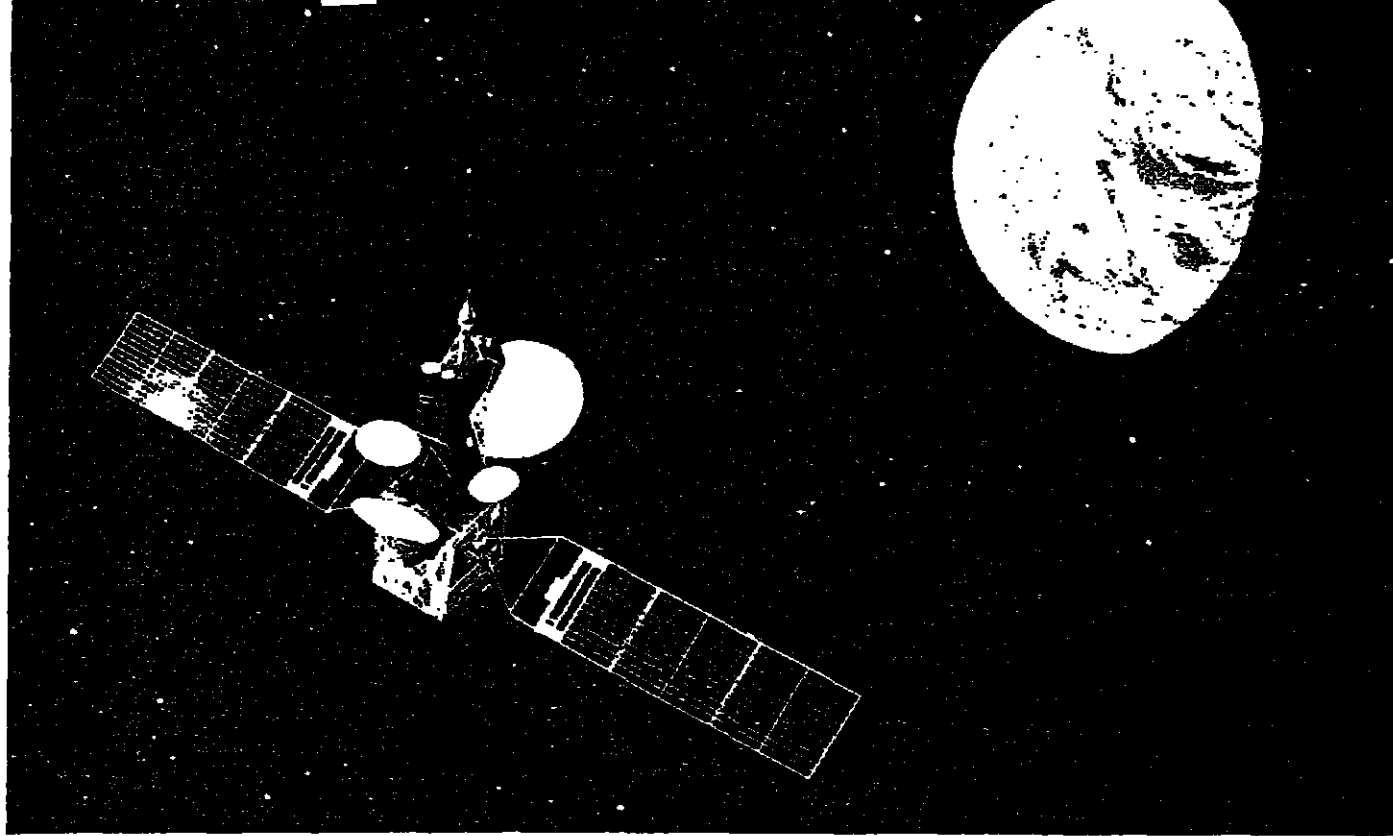
ern Electric equipment. After several months of negotiations, it is expected the DMS-10 will soon be approved for purchase by the Bell system companies.

Northern Telecom is already gearing up for the boom in demand

by adding to its 56 manufacturing plants around the world. \$68 million will be spent to build two facilities in Canada and the U.S. to manufacture the heart of the "Digital World," custom large-scale integrated circuits or silicon chips.

Northern Telecom sales last year were \$1.5 billion, after growing since 1973 at a compound average annual rate of almost 20 percent. It would appear the company's forecast of tripling sales by 1983 may be achieved sooner than expected.

# Space craft.



Space is nothing new to Cable & Wireless.

We've been involved with all US space projects since 1959.

With over 30 earth stations to our credit we're the biggest single user of the Intelsat system, which provides global space communications for 102 governments. So our involvement with Intelsat V is already comprehensive.

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We help the world communicate not only in the 13 countries whose

national telephone systems we operate, and the 31 countries where we operate the public networks, but also in over 70 countries where we provide all types of communications systems.

## Unbiased advice

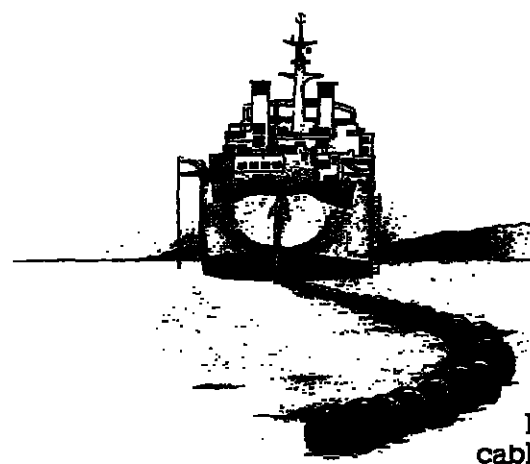
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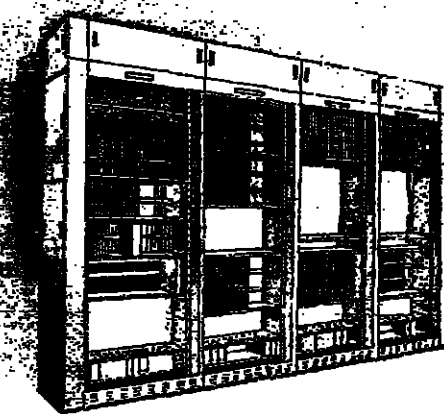
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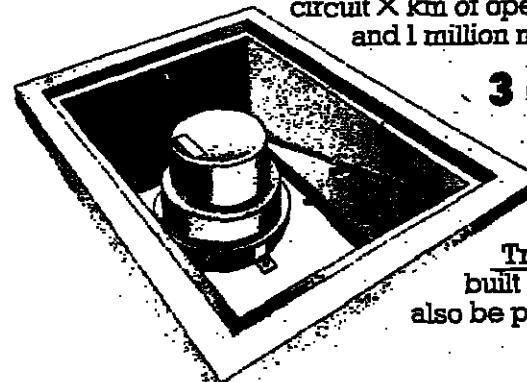
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## 2 - Experience

We have the experience: Nearly 3 million E 10 digital lines in service or on order in 16 countries which make CIT Alcatel N° 1 in digital local exchanges. 20,000 nautical miles submarine cables linking 17 countries. Over 100 million circuit X km of operating coaxial cable systems and 1 million multiplex channel ends.



## 3 - Cooperation

And we know the needs of the 80 countries who buy our equipment.

Training: we have built an ultra-modern international cooperation center in Paris.

Transfer of technology: E 10 is already built in Poland, and now Finland and Syria will also be partners in this advanced digital technology.

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CIT-Alcatel 33, rue Emériau, 75726 Paris Cedex 15 (France). Tel. (1) 577 10 10. Telex 250921 Paris. Public and private exchanges - Telex and message switching - Integrated digital networks - Analog and digital cable and radio transmission - Data equipment - Submarine and space communications

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# From the Pony Express and Bell's Telephone to Data Banks

By Linda Bernier  
YORK (IHT) — In Columbus, Ohio, thousands of people have a special "thing" on their TV. It's a two-way relationship. Their TV provides them with political speeches and discussions, movies, sports and talk. And they talk back to it: tell politicians and economists, and musicians, teachers and athletes what they think about what they are doing or saying. They enforce a program off the

increased capacities for long-distance calls and is more reliable than the traditional "analog" method. The system operates by the "pulse code modulation" technique, which converts voice signals into digital pulses. A different kind of switching that GTE has recently become involved in is packet switching, a system which converts data from one computer into "packets" to be transmitted through a network of computer-

ized switching centers to another computer which has a different language — a benefit to hundreds of companies in the United States and abroad which have computers with different languages. Thus, for example, a head office can send and receive information immediately from its regional branches, subsidiaries or suppliers. In June, GTE acquired the Telenet Corp., the company that pioneered packet switching on a

commercial basis in the United States. Back in the 1960s GTE started doing research in the uses of optical fibers, used already in industry and medicine. In 1977 the company installed its first optic fiber telephone cable and today there are six in the United States, Canada and Belgium. These optical fibers developed for telecommunications are made of hair-like strands of ultrapure glass,

which transmit large volumes of voice, data and video signals on streams of very short light pulses. They carry 10,000 times the information of electrical signals on copper wires and 100 times more than radio frequency signals. They are cheaper and smaller than copper wires, thus saving money as well as space. And, unlike copper wires, they do not pick up noises from lightning, electrical interference or cross-talk.

AT & T has its own set of telecommunications services: • The Vuetel data terminal, which prints computer-stored information on a visual display screen, by converting Touch-Tone telephone signals to computer-compatible input. • The Comm-Stor II Communications Storage Unit, a diskette storage unit, which increases the transmission speed and improves

the economy of data communications systems by storing, filing and editing messages. • The Picturephone, which allows telephone users to see each other on a visual display screen while they talk. • Gemini 100, an electronic blackboard, which enables telephone users to send and receive images by converting chalk strokes to digital data which is transmitted

over regular telephone lines and standard TV monitors. "We are gradually shifting over from information recorded and sent on paper to instant electronic communication," said GTE scientist Davenport, pointing to an integrated circuit half the size of a postage stamp. By 1985, he said, "we will be able to store a whole book of information on this tiny object, which costs about \$1."

Other GTE projects include research in satellite communications to determine to what extent higher frequency bands are affected by various weather conditions, particularly heavy rainstorms with strong winds.

Regarding developments in satellite communications, the Communications Satellite Corp., the first U.S. satellite corporation sponsored by the government, announced last month that it is considering developing a system to provide subscription TV service by satellite to millions of American homes as early as 1983.

## Monthly Charge

Programming will offer movies, sports events, news, educational and cultural shows with no commercials for a monthly charge. The service, said COMSAT's President, Dr. Joseph Charyk, "would be different from and not a substitute for existing commercial network and local television service."

In the meantime, many of the developing countries meeting this month at the World Administrative Radio Conference of the International Telecommunications Union are not only concerned about the effects of weather on communications frequencies, but the accelerating rate at which the industrial powers, who can now afford to exploit the spectrum, are gobbling up the choice frequencies.

Third World countries would like the ITU to distribute the remaining frequencies more equitably among countries, whether or not they can use them presently. But industrialized countries, such as the United States, oppose such a move, which they view as wasteful and inefficient.

The problem, of course, lies in the fact that while industrialized countries are moving ahead toward extremely sophisticated uses of communications frequencies, many developing countries are still using them for telephone and telegraph traffic.

## What Will Be Good, Bad Side Effects on the Human Condition?

NEW YORK (IHT) — In New York crowds of young people wander the streets in a stupor. Their only companion, a large and heavy transistor radio blasting the loudest, most pulsating disco beat of the day. They peer into subway trains — two and three at a time — each policeman outbawling the next. Or they roam aimlessly along city streets, from Broadway to Park Avenue.

Along the beaches of Southern California — in Venice or Santa Monica — these electronic daydreamers prefer to hook up less obtrusively. With giant earphones attached to their heads, like sea urchins on hostile shores, men and women of varying ages roller skate furiously to the beat of their private symphonies.

Is this simply a new means of self-diversion or one of the effects of modern technology — the need for increasingly alienated people to further block themselves out of society with gadgets?

While many in the field of telecommunications laud the achievements of their technological advances, there are those who point to the more negative social effects of these developments.

### Latest News

Existing telecommunications technology makes it possible to be informed of the latest news events all over the world — by satellite TV, to take instant opinion polls — by attaching a two-way device to a cable TV set, to make early election results predictions — with telephone and computer technology and statistical techniques, to establish government data banks of people's financial, social and medical status — by telephone and computer technology, and to shop, do business, be entertained, be educated and even medically cared for — by video-telephone systems.

But scholars such as Claire McGillem and William McLachlan, in a study for Purdue University, ask how easy will it be for people to act when everything is done mechanically. What effect does this have on personal relations? And to what extent do violence and anonymity increase, does invasion of privacy occur?

According to Bert Cowlan, a New York-based telecommunications expert, what is needed is a sort of moratorium on telecommunications policy to deal with some basic, hitherto unanswered questions:

### Questions

Is telecommunications a right to be enjoyed by all or a privilege for only those with the means to pay for it?

Should we create some hierarchical structure for priority uses of telecommunications — health care, education, entertainment, development of poor urban and rural areas?

How important is two-way communication and should it be available to all at no charge?

What is the relative value of one too many broadcasting channels in light of the fact that money and broadcasting frequencies are scarce?

What are the physical and psychological effects of telecommunications?

The way the policymakers are going now scares the hell out of me. There is no rational national policy, but a total lack of concern. And so telecommunications is only free to those who can afford it," said Mr. Cowlan.

### Wrong Hands

He sees several dangers in this "lack of national policy." The most extreme is the possibility of such a powerful means of influence falling into the wrong hands — a political fanatic or a religious zealot.

Third World countries are not at all naive about the social and political implications of a telecommunications service could be much lower. Professors McGillem and McLachlan note that because of the political and economic power of telecommunications interests in the United States, "over the years political decisions have tended to protect the positions of the established industries. It appears very difficult to obtain political support for innovations if they threaten established telecommunications industries."

### Fear of Glut

Mr. Cowlan also points to the possibility of psychological distress resulting from a telecommunications glut. Many studies have indicated that violence on TV influences violent behavior in society and some studies indicate psychological problems resulting from a TV-watching overload, said Mr. Cowlan, who also believes two-way cable TV systems which permit instant opinions and decisions can be dangerous.

"Who wants instant answers to such profound questions as support of, or opposition to nuclear power?" he asked. The way TV policy is set now, he said, "it makes it easier to proliferate the same junk. And

there are many opportunities lost for social service uses."

But Dr. Lee Davenport, vice president and chief scientist of General Telephone Electronics, said "you can't blame us for the content of telecommunications facilities. We don't control the information content. Anything can be misused. But the benefits to mankind here are generally positive."

According to Dr. Davenport, all the hubbub about the negative effects of telecommunications is unfounded — first, because telecommunications services are optional and, therefore, can be used or refused according to individual need, second, because the benefits far outweigh the disadvantages.

The present revolution in electronics, said Dr. Davenport, is moving us away from paper records to electronic records. Information stored in computers and transmitted through telephone wires and TV screens not only provide instant access to a broader segment of the population, but it is more convenient, efficient and accurate, he said to a small reel of tape which holds as much information as a 24-inch stack of paper.

### Saving Energy

With this tape, he said, you do not have to wait for the postman. You are saving energy by not using transportation to deliver the information. You are saving library space and you are saving wood used to make paper.

This kind of information transmission is also a lot more private than information transmitted by satellite or on paper since it is recorded in coded form and it is more difficult to break codes than to make a photocopy of paper records

## Role of European Space Agency

By David Bodanis

PARIS (IHT) — As satellites have come to offer specialized functions at relatively low cost, what were once local markets not worthy of special attention have been turning into forums for massive investment. Foremost among these new markets is the entire range of telecommunications within Europe. It is that market which provides the reason for the 12-nation, four-year-old European Space Agency.

The Agency is developing the satellites to provide Europe with regional communication links. These are expected to be in orbit by the mid 1980s, and will be able to handle up to 20,000 telephone circuits simultaneously. The satellites will also be able to relay intra-European television broadcasts, and to serve for the transmission of data directly from one computer bank to another.

Regional satellites will be an improvement on land communication links in Europe for several reasons. Not only is long-distance land transmission often unreliable — the Ankara-London link is notorious for fading in and out — but with the increasingly active ecology movements throughout Western Europe, it is much harder to put up a new overland cable network than it once was.

Also, cables designed for telephone traffic cannot handle computer-to-computer links without special, and expensive, modification. With a satellite system, the only special cables that need to be built are the ones that link the computer to its own receiving antenna. The antenna itself takes only about nine months to build.

In preparation for the regional satellite system, the European Space Agency has been doing experiments with an orbital test satellite.

The first one was lost when its American launcher crashed in flames within a minute of takeoff, but a second one was put into orbit successfully in May, 1978.

The test satellite carried with it many of the systems ultimately envisaged for the regional satellites. One test of its ability to link computers is being done in conjunction with the European Organization for Nuclear Research in Geneva. Scientists there have to lug large disks of computer memory back to the laboratories in their own country, process it on the computers there, then return to Geneva for follow-up experiments. The test satellite is being readied to do this directly, with less wear and tear on the visiting scientists.

All of the European Space Agency's satellites in the 1980s will be launched by the new Ariane rocket. Ariane, which will be launched from an equatorial site at Kourou, French Guiana, has been designed by the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales. It is intended to serve as competition to the American Space Shuttle, in the chase for the approximately 300 satellite launches industry sources foresee in the 1980s.

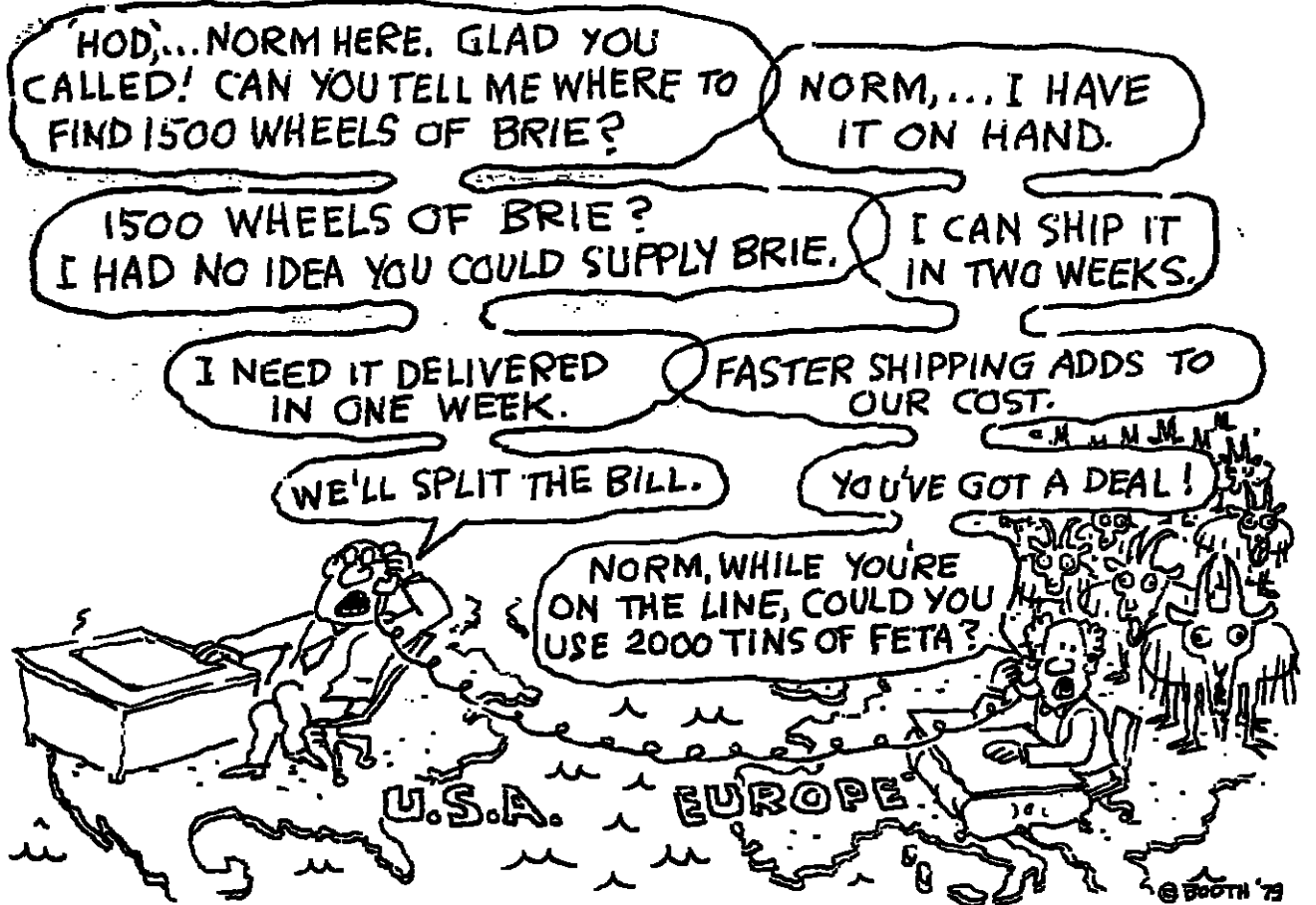
### Bookings

Bookings for Ariane have been done quite well, helped somewhat by nagging delays in the Space Shuttle program. According to a report by Roy Gibson, director general of the European Space Agency, "The Ariane program, and indeed the whole European space effort, received a tremendous fillip at the beginning of December by the INTELSAT Board of Governors' decision to order an Ariane launching for one of the later Intelsat-V satellites. This recognition of the program cannot fail to impress other potential clients, besides providing

a well-deserved stimulus for all those involved in the program."

The decision to use Ariane for Intelsat-V has put increasing pressure on NASA to expand its own telecommunications program. NASA's work in this field was cut back in the early 1970s when it seemed that private firms were capable of handling the necessary research in satellite systems.

But whether it is NASA or a private American firm that turns to the European market, they will find that the regional communications market has already been taken.



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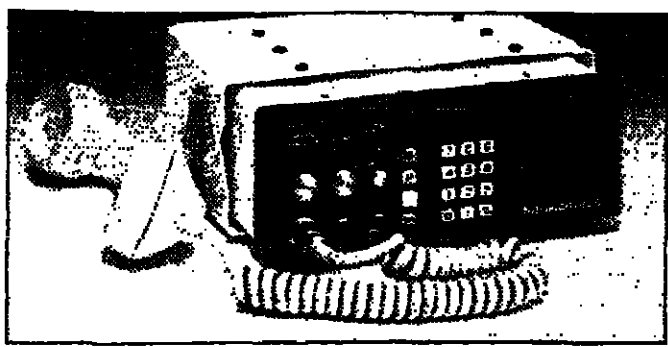
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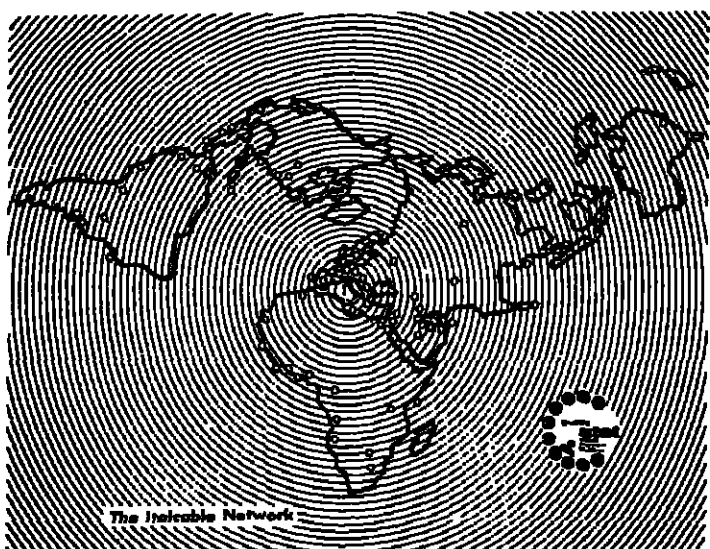
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The 1978 Annual Report underscores the continual increase in the Company's traffic volume - operating income went up by nearly a third - and this trend is orienting ITALCABLE to a threefold expansion of its production plant.

Intensification of activities is largely explained not only by ITALCABLE's collaboration with developing countries in setting up telecommunications systems but, importantly, by its growing commitment to cater at maximum technical level to the needs of highly industrialized countries throughout the world by creating increasingly diversified technologically sophisticated services.

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## OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES



# L.M. Ericsson Ahead on Major Saudi Arabian Telephone Contract

PARIS (IHT) — When L. M. Ericsson, the Swedish-based telecommunication firm, found that its first computer controlled switching network suffered from persistent breakdowns, it was not long before the company's research branch received the simple instruction from on high: Start again, from scratch. The research teams scrambled, and the design they came up with soon received the very pleasant award of a multibillion dollar order from Saudi Arabia to modernize the country's entire telephone system.

Like other big Swedish firms, Ericsson has found that it must maintain an exceptionally high reputation for quality control, in order to keep its foreign customers satisfied. Because less than one fifth of Ericsson's sales take place in Sweden, there is no guaranteed home market to tide the company through difficult times of sluggish foreign sales.

But Ericsson has another reason for depending so much on a high level of engineering performance: a full fifty percent of its \$2.68 billion turnover in 1978 came from the sale of public telephone exchanges. With so much of the company's resources concentrated in so visible an offering, it would be more than difficult to make up for a faulty product line.

The problem Ericsson faced with its first computerized switching system was that of keeping the various parts of the computer program distinct from each other. Because all



Interior of the AXE exchange in Orleans, France.

aspects of the switching were directed by one main program, it became impossible to take care of minor problems in one part of the switching system without creating other problems in another part. This is a problem often faced in developing a

large software system, and it was complicated by the fact that the information leading into the computer was not simply numbers, but rather the arrangement of phone lines.

Ericsson turned to the much heralded technique of modular construction as a way out. This turns out to be bulkier, with the finished project looking like chunky boxes, but it is simpler to handle. It was chosen, according to one Ericsson designer, to "resist the temptation towards hardware minimization, and instead make the systems as manageable as possible."

The modular system was given the name AXE, and is the one that clinched the Saudi Arabian contract over arch-rival ITT. It literally does come in distinct boxes, each one of which handles a particular part of the switching network. The computer program which controls how the boxes are linked to each other is not affected by the internal workings of any one box. If there is a problem with one subsystem, the culprit box can be singled out and replaced. The change does not impair the workings of any of the other boxes.

### Solved

In developing AXE in modular boxes, Ericsson almost inadvertently solved the problem of how to handle switching networks that are in the process of changing from analogue to digital equipment. National post offices often are willing to modernize their exchange with one large purchase, but they want to devote a much greater time — several years or more — to the upgrading of their traditional network.

Instead of waiting until the entire, analogue network has been changed to digital, the AXE system can be used at any stage in the transition. By changing the boxes that make up AXE, it can make the

change from analogue to digital as gradually as does the entire network.

Ericsson has traditionally kept a large staff in research and development, and this is what enabled it to develop the AXE system while still upgrading its offerings in other fields. In recent years R&D has run over \$160 million annually — some eight percent of annual sales. While much of the research is in conventional high technology fields, an interesting portion is devoted to the management of extremely large engineering projects.

### Trial Run

One such program was something like a trial run for the engineering Ericsson will undertake in installing AXE in Saudi Arabia. The program was a contract with the Sultanate of Oman for a complete telephone network. It covered rural, local and transit exchanges, transmission equipment, cable, local networks, telephone sets and transportable exchanges. The contract included training of personnel, as well as assisting in the initial operation of the system. The training of native personnel was favorably looked upon by the Saudis, who require in their own contract with Ericsson that Saudi staff be prepared to take over at every level of the operation.

The actual construction took place in scorching temperatures. Ericsson had to install a 300 mile coaxial cable line from Muscat northwards along the coast to Khattat al Malaha, connecting inland population centers by spur lines using coaxial systems or radio links.

### Even Dhows

The planning required the transportation of hardware from Ericsson plants in Sweden, Norway, Italy and Australia. Helicopters, aircraft, heavy trucks, ships and even coastal dhows had to be called into

use to move equipment and personnel. That Oman was pleased with Ericsson's work was a point in their favor when the Saudi contract came up for bidding.

The construction in Oman was no isolated event. Ericsson not only markets entire telephone systems for first-time use in rural areas in

the West, but also undertakes all the construction and installation itself.

The amount of local and trans-exchange lines that Ericsson installs each year is second only to that of ITT, and is over twice the amount that Siemens undertakes. The competition with ITT is an old one, took on an especially bitter tone in the 1930s. At that time the dissolution of the Krueger financial holdings gave ITT a majority voting interest in Ericsson.

The company fought a long battle to keep ITT from being able to use its shares. Success only came in the late 1950s, and memories of battle made the celebration at Ericsson an especially happy one of the Saudi Arabian order came through.

Due largely to the Saudi purchases, Ericsson's sales of telephone instruments increased 90 percent in 1978. Aside from the dominant position taken by public telephone exchanges, twelve percent of Ericsson's 1978 sales were in cable, and network equipment, while another five percent came in military equipment.

One of the Ericsson Group companies, AB Rifa, is Scandinavia's largest producer of electronic components such as monolithic integrated circuits and resistor networks. These components are only used extensively in the Ericsson Group's own systems and products, but are also marketed separately by Rifa to other customers throughout the world.

## Telecom Fantasy for 1980s. Phones for Chinese, Indians

(Continued from Page 75)  
order a maximum of two exchanges a year.

At CIT-Alcatel and Siemens in Munich, the management notes that the North American market is still the largest and in some respects the fastest growing.

Much of course, depends on a country's economic position. Decisions by the developed nations could give a significant boost for Western suppliers. This is the reason some of the manufacturers will be present in Geneva. The biggest query over significant Chinese and Indian purchases is how they would find the money to pay. "We're all for selling to Third World countries, but we do want to be paid," said a supplier, alluding not only to foreign currency and balance of payment problems but also to difficulties such as those recently arisen between Iran and General Telephone and Electronics.

Apart from the development taking place in the world's telephone networks, another major source of growth is the new technology which is becoming available. The biggest technological change is the switch towards digital techniques.

Most of the world's new exchange systems are now moving toward this new technology which

brings a variety of benefits, such as increased flexibility, and reliability and lower labor costs and space requirements. Star of the big equipment items at Telecom-79 may be Britain's new System X — a fit world showing which will cast a little more light on the British industry's home and export plans for 1980s.

Described as the largest telecommunications development ever undertaken in Britain, Syst X involved the BPO and Gec Electric Company, Plessey Telecommunications and Standard Telephone and Cables. The venture is all the more important as British industry minister has recently been warned by advisers that British telecommunications industry is in danger of going down tubes.

Most of the other big suppliers are also showing new or recent digital exchange equipment. Siemens, Ericsson, Thomson CSF and Alcatel. The last of these has been something of a pioneer in the installation of digital systems with E10 exchange, now installed in seven countries, and on order in as many more. However the newcomers are beginning to catch up with technical improvements that have been able to build into newer models. —A.J.

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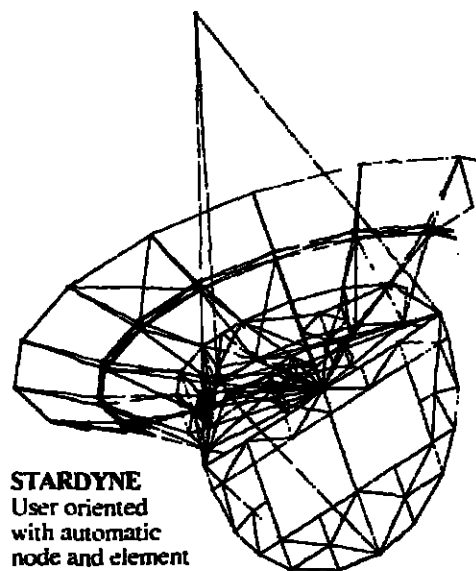
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# AXE: the best digital switching investment for telephone administrations?

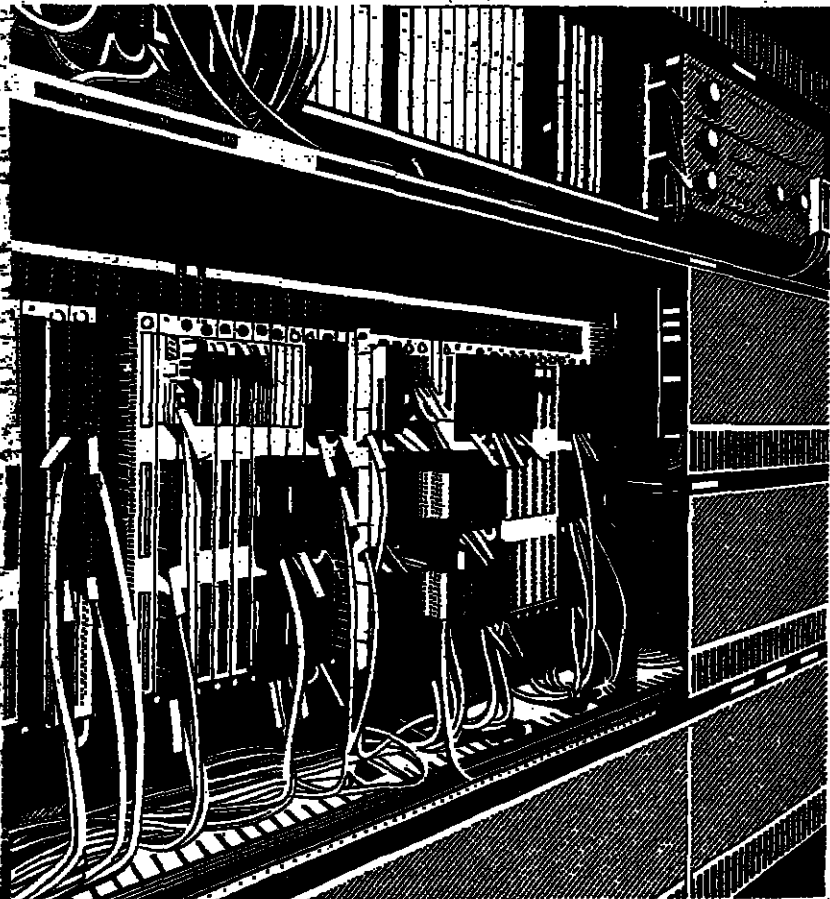
## Here are 20 considered opinions.

**Argentina**  
Digital exchange, serving 7000 subscribers, was ordered in July 1979. Cut over 1981.

**Italy**  
First choice for the modernization and extension of Italian telephone network. On the 13th September the Australian Government announced that L M Ericsson would be awarded the contract. A first exchange with a capacity of 4000 lines has been ordered. Future exchanges to be produced locally. About 1.5 million lines will be installed during the 80's.

**Japan**  
First transit exchange with a capacity of 6000 lines ordered in February 1979. Cut over in 1981.

**Brazil**  
Telebras issued a tender concerning a future digital switching system. In February 1979 AXE was chosen by Telebras for the future development of the telephone network in Brazil. Local production.



The computer (the APZ 210) and a new high-level programming language designed to meet the requirements of the AXE software package. As a result of this unorthodox approach, AXE software meets the needs of telephony better than computer specialists.

**India**  
Keen competition in an international tender 10 digital exchanges (9 local and 1 transit) were ordered in January 1979. Somewhat later another local exchange was added. 100,000 subscribers and 7,168 trunks will be installed. First exchange to be cut over in 1980.

**Israel**  
Ordered AXE October 1977. In total to date, three local transit exchanges for 24,600 trunks and one local exchange for 10,000 mobile subscribers on order. First exchange to be cut over in 1980.

**France**  
AXE exchange ordered in March 1975. In service: local exchange for 4000 subscribers and one transit exchange for 480 trunks. 19,000 lines on order for installations. The local exchange was cut over in November 1977 and the transit exchange in April 1978.

**France**  
On 13th of May 1976, after an international tender for digital exchanges, the French PTT announced that L M Ericsson had been selected as one of two systems. The first exchange, with an initial capacity of 12,900 lines, was cut over on the 28th June 1979. On order: additional local exchanges serving 375,600 subscribers. Local production.

**France**  
First AXE exchange with a capacity of 960 lines was cut over in December 1978. On order: 3 digital exchanges with a total multiple capacity of 11,040 lines.

**Kuwait**  
Three digital exchanges for 30,000 subscribers were ordered in June 1977 after an international tender. Another tender resulted in an order for an additional 40,000 subscribers. Recently, extension for 40,000 subscribers has been ordered which brings the total up to 110,000 subscribers.

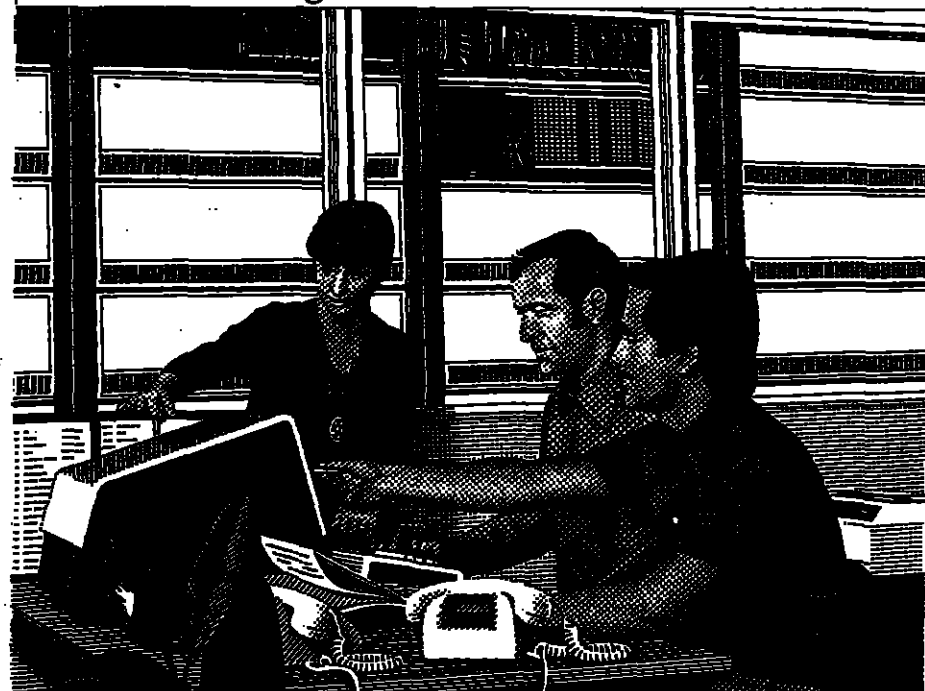
**Madagascar**  
One local exchange, serving 20,000 subscribers, was ordered in 1978.

**Mexico**  
Contract signed March 1979. On order: digital AXE equipment for 25,500 subscribers. Cut over 1980.

**Netherlands**  
International tender concerning a system choice. Late 1977 it was announced that PTT had chosen AXE. To date, orders have been placed for 7 local exchanges with a capacity of 18,944 subscribers. Originally the decision was for analogue equipment but has recently been changed to digital. First exchange will be cut over 1980. Three districts in the Netherlands, Rotterdam, Breda and Goes will be served by AXE.

**Norway**  
First order in September 1978: 2 digital exchanges for mobile subscribers with a total capacity of 25,000 lines. The exchange in Oslo will start operation in 1981 and the exchange in Bergen in 1982.

**Panama**  
First AXE ordered in February 1978. On order: three digital local exchanges with a total capacity of 10,000 lines. First exchange will be cut over in 1980.



Overall long-term economy was the main objective for the designers of AXE. The language designed by Ericsson for man-machine communication is a good example. It has proved so effective that it is now accepted as an international standard.

**Saudi Arabia**  
A tender was issued in 1977 regarding the largest single contract in the history of telecommunications: an SPC system choice for the extension of the Saudi Arabia network. On the 25th of January 1978 a consortium consisting of L M Ericsson, Philips and Bell Canada was awarded the contract.

In addition to upgrading of existing Crossbar exchanges to Stored Program Control, L M Ericsson will deliver 21 AXE digital exchanges for 173,000 subscribers and 52,800 trunks.

The first five AXE exchanges were cut over right on schedule on 13th of December 1978. 6 months later 5 local exchanges (68,000 lines) and 7 transit exchanges (multi. cap. 33,120) were in service. Additional equipment for 105,000 subscribers and 19,680 trunks is on order.

**Spain**  
The first AXE was ordered in December 1977. 3 digital local exchanges for 30,000 subscribers are on order. The first exchange will be handed over in 1980.

**Sweden**  
The first exchange was cut over on the 1st of March 1977. On order: 10 digital local exchanges for 240,000 subscribers and 2 digital exchanges for mobile subscribers.

**Venezuela**  
One local AXE exchange serving 5000 subscribers was ordered in May 1978. This exchange will be cut over in 1979.

**Yugoslavia**  
First AXE ordered in January 1979. On order: 4 local exchanges for 30,000 subscribers and 1 transit exchange with a multiple capacity of 4320 inlets. Local production.



AXE was designed from the beginning to be completely modular in both hardware and software. This means that functions can be added, deleted or modified with minimum impact on other functions.

Today, the world's telephone administrations are faced with the need to make a rapid transition from analogue to digital telephony. The key investment decision is the choice of the telephone exchange system, since the exchange, once installed, has an economic life of many years. The exchange contains the intelligence of the network, and defines the possibilities for flexible long term development.

The Ericsson AXE digital switching system is considered exceptional in its ability to provide low long-term operating costs and outstanding versatility. By August 1979, just 30 months after its introduction, it has been chosen by 20 administrations.

Success like this is vital to any digital switching system. It means that AXE will be continuously enriched and developed, making it even more attractive to telephone administrations all over the world.

These facts contribute to making AXE a sound long-term investment.

## The Ericsson Group



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# Latest Model Ford Vehicles Speed Across Highways of Space

By Linda Bernier

**DETROIT (IHT)** — While Ford Motor Company cars and trucks crawl along the world's highways providing transportation to millions, other Ford vehicles whiz along the skies and orbit in space, providing communications links and defense systems around the globe.

This is "the other side of Ford" — the Aerospace and Communications Corporation. And, says its

president, Harry Hockeimer, its purpose is to provide "diversification to the main business of the company, while establishing a base to make important contributions to the communications and defense of the world."

The corporation has 10,000 employees who work in its aeronautics division in Newport Beach, California, in its development laboratories in Palo Alto, California and in the engineering services division in Willow Grove, Pennsylvania.

The international market represents 40 to 50 percent of the corporation's business.

Among Ford's most important international communications projects is a \$235,500,000 contract by the 102-nation International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) to build seven INTELSAT V large-scale satellites, which will carry two thirds of all transoceanic traffic — television, telephone calls, teletype messages and high-speed data.

The first INTELSAT V satellite is scheduled to be launched later this year from Cape Canaveral, Florida by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

This new satellite will have twice the voice circuit capabilities of the previous INTELSAT and a dual polarization technique which allows earthbound satellites to reuse the same frequency band in multiple earthward beams to the same area of coverage.

Other companies participating with Ford include Aerospatiale of Cannes, France; Marconi Space and Defense Systems of Slough, England; Messerschmitt Boelkow Blohm of Munich, West Germany; Mitsubishi of Kanakura, Japan; Selenia of Rome, Italy and Thomson-CSC of Paris, France.

Since 1957, Ford has built 42 communications and meteorological satellites for countries all over the world.

Ford developed one of the first INTELSAT earth station antennas for Telespazio of Italy in 1966, after which it helped develop INTELSAT installations in Indonesia, Korea, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the U.S.

Ford built the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) II and III satellites launched in 1976 and 1977, and will launch another later this month.

## Expansion

The company is also involved in an \$80 million, four-year project to modify and expand NATO's satellite communications ground segment — 12 existing satellite static ground terminals in Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal and the U.S. and new installations in Norway, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Italy and Iceland.

Marconi, Messerschmitt and

Page Europa of Italy are involved with Ford on this project, which will provide an improved communications capacity for NATO satellites.

For Japan, the corporation built the Engineering Test Satellite II (ETS-II), launched in 1976 from Tanegashima, Japan; a medium-capacity satellite for experimental purposes, launched in 1977 from Florida; and an experimental communications satellite, launched in 1979 from Japan.

For Indonesia Ford built and in-

stalled smaller scale — 4½ and 10 meter diameter earth antenna stations for public telephone and telegraph use.

And for the U.S. Department of Defense it developed more than 20 earth stations for Army, Navy and Air Force satellite communications systems as well as an automatic digital network used to transmit messages around the world.

The corporation has designed, built and constructed about 100 ground terminals around the world. Ford has also built meteorologi-

cal satellites for international weather watch programs that will eventually include space craft from Japan, Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

Says President Hockeimer, "the field of international space communications is one in which we see a very large business potential as well as an opportunity to encourage world peace and understanding."

But the corporation is involved in space and defense operations as well as satellite communications.

Ford has been involved in all U.S. space flights from Gemini to Apollo, as well as Skylab and the Apollo-Soyuz joint U.S.-Soviet space mission.

Some of its recent operations include the installation of two graphic epoxy antenna on the U.S. Voyager spacecraft, which is bound for Jupiter and Saturn to study those planets and learn about the evolution of the solar system; the construction of the Sidewinder air-to-air missile with over 70,000 gui-

dance and control systems, provides defense for Western Europe and the heat-seeking Chameleon ground-to-air missile systems which are also used by Western Europe.

Last year, the U.S. Air Force ordered Ford to produce the Track air-to-air weapon, a system that performs in day and adverse weather conditions. It has already been successfully tested in Western Europe and is expected to have some application on allied aircraft some day.

## Break the Petroleum Habit with ORMAT'S Power Generators for Today's Projects with the Fuels of the Future...

ORMAT SYSTEMS INC. A PIONEER IN THE FIELD OF NON-CONVENTIONAL POWER SOURCES NOW OFFERS THE FUTURE FUELS ORMAT ENERGY CONVERTER

A LOW MAINTENANCE GENERATOR THAT CONVERTS ALCOHOL, BIOGAS, SOLAR ENERGY AND OTHER FUTURE FUELS TO ELECTRICAL POWER FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND HIGH RELIABILITY REQUIREMENT APPLICATIONS.

### BREAK THE PETROLEUM HABIT

Future fuels mean freedom from dependence on petroleum. A telecommunications operating company may generate its own fuel from locally available renewable sources such as sugar cane, wood chips, straw and even organic waste.

### THE TRACK RECORD

2000 similar ormat units using conventional hydrocarbon fuels provide reliable power in 40 countries from Alaska to Upper Volta.

### THE EQUIPMENT

The Ormat Energy Converter requires only a source of heat energy to produce continuous electrical power. The externally applied heat produces vapors to drive a turbine wheel. A generator coupled to the turbine produces electrical power. The vapors are then condensed and returned to the vapor generator. Continuous supply of heat

produces continuous electrical power. The system is hermetically sealed for immunity to harsh environments.

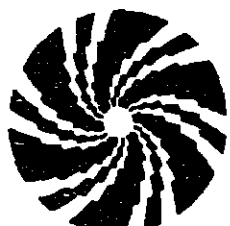
### THE FUTURE FUELS

The future fuel energy converters may today use kerosene, gasoline or natural gas, then simply switch to operate on alcohol, biogas or other future fuels as they become available. A 200 watt generator using one litre per hour (0.26 GPH) will power a typical repeater station.

The alcohol for a communications system may be produced by a small locally assembled alcohol distillation plant at a maintenance depot. The future fuel Ormat Energy Converters, available in standard ratings to 3000 watt, are on display at Telecom 79 Geneva September 20 to 26 at Exhibit No. 47, EIA-USA Pavilion and at the Outdoor Exhibit Area.

USA Pavilion and at the Outdoor Exhibit Area.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:



**Ormat Systems Inc.**

98 South Street, Hopkinton, Mass. 01748 U.S.A.  
Telephone: (617) 653-6300 Telex: 94833



Ford's INTELSAT V will be the highlight of a special exhibit at Telecom 79 in Geneva.

## India's Villages to Receive Direct Television Via Satellite System

**PARIS (IHT)** — In 1953 India got the telephone. In 1982 the television.

And in 1981 it will get INSAT-I, the Indian National Satellite System, a highly sophisticated domestic satellite system for telecommunications and meteorology, which has capabilities for nationwide direct television broadcasts to community receivers in rural areas, long-distance telephoning, data transmissions, radio transmissions, continuous meteorological earth observations and disaster warnings.

The United States will provide NASA broadcasts, launchings and associated services for the INSAT-I spacecraft on a cost reimbursable basis.

The two INSAT-I satellites and equipment are being built by the Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation and will be established, operated and maintained by the Indian Department of Space and the Ministries of Communication, Information and Broadcast-

ing, and Tourism and Civil Aviation. An INSAT Coordination Committee has been established to coordinate the work of the various agencies responsible for the program.

These satellites will be the first operational civilian geostationary satellites to orbit combined services for telecommunications, broadcasting and meteorological earth observation and data relay functions in India.

### TV Satellite

Satellite communications is not new to India. In the late 1960s, a satellite communications network was introduced with the installation of an earth station at Arvi. Equipment was rented from the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) and more earth stations were set up at Delhi, Madras, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Leh and Aijal.

In 1975, a one-year experiment in satellite TV broadcasting, the Satel-

**These satellites will be the first operational civilian geostationary satellites to orbit combined services for telecommunications, broadcasting and meteorological earth observation and data relay functions in India.**

ellite Instructional Television Experiment, was conducted by the India Space Research Organization (ISRO). And from 1977-1979, using the Franco-German satellite, Synphonie, and five earth stations, ISRO conducted the Satellite Telecommunications Experiment, to enhance indigenous capabilities in the design, development and operation of equipment for satellite communications.

Today India has satellite links with 23 countries.

Says K.D. Vaidya, a member of the Indian Telecommunication Development Posts and Telegraphs Board, "It is the policy of the government of India to use indigenous equipment for the development of telecommunications to the extent possible."

Another government policy has

been to use satellite communications technology to improve communications in the remote areas of the country. About 80 percent of the population is located in rural areas and the most recent development plan calls for a two-and-a-half time increase in telecommunications investment in these areas.

"The main thrust of the INSAT scheme is to take care of the traffic to remote area locations where use

of terrestrial media is not feasible," said Mr. Vaidya.

Among some of INSAT's capabilities include:

- The telecommunications network, which will provide 8,000 two-way long distance phone circuits accessible from remotest part of India with no sensitivity to terrestrial distance and terrain.

- The meteorological system, which will provide half round-the-clock observation weather systems, timely warning impending cyclones, floods, etc. (cultural aviation, shipping, fishing and hydro-electric power).

- The television component, which will provide nationwide coverage in one step, a nationwide work of terrestrial TV transmission, radio and TV pre-transmissions.

Lakshmi Mehra, India's sub-General, said of the INSAT system: "It is an important stone in the growing cooperation between India and the U.S."

A list of Philips' contributions to international telecommunications over the past four decades would fill many pages, but it is more useful to consider the present rather than the past. A small selection of projects currently being executed around the world provides an indication of Philips' scope and ability in telecommunications:

### Public Telephony

Philips is right on schedule in the massive Saudi Arabian telephone expansion programme, one of the world's largest and most technologically advanced telecommunications projects.

### Data Communications

In seven locations ranging from Asuncion to Nairobi, Philips is installing computerized message and data switching centres for the vital Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications Network.

### Traffic Control

The world's largest computerized traffic control system, automatically supervising over 1000 intersections, is being installed in Mexico City by Philips Telecommunications.

### Transmission

Among the many PCM and FDM transmission systems currently being installed is the new 1400 km Saudi Arabian backbone cable route; the world's longest 60MHz coaxial system and the first to carry telephone and colour television channels simultaneously.

Philips Telecommunications, P.O. Box 32, 1200 JD Hilversum, the Netherlands.

## Scope Ability Scope Ability Scope Ability Scope Ability in Telecommunication



**Philips Telecommunications**



**PHILIPS**

هاتفنا من الامم



هكذا من الاصل

**Drop in Domestic Supply Seen**

**K. Energy Gap Forecast**

Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — A Department report says that the country's energy supply in 1980 will fall short of the 105 million metric tons a year by 2000 — far below the 1979 level.

The report, which was the first of a series of public inquiries to the board's plans to sink three new mines in Leicester.

The department warned that the coal production would fall below the current level of some 128 million tons by 1990 if early and significant new investments are not made to increase coal-mining capacity. This output could be as low as 80 million tons by the end of the century, the department said.

**Japan Has Record Deficit Aug. Current Account**

Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — Japan's current account deficit in August was the largest in its history, at \$1.53 billion.

August exports rose 2 percent to \$8.1 billion from the year-earlier \$7.7 billion.

Imports rose 1.1 percent to \$9.6 billion from the year-earlier \$9.4 billion.

Officials said the dollar deficit topped the previous 462 billion deficit set last year.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the August current-account deficit fell to \$1.07 billion from \$1.27 billion in July.

The August deficit was the largest in the series since 1950.

Small balance of payments showed a deficit of \$370 million in July, compared with a surplus of 242.4 billion in June.

In other news, the government revised upward July's manufacturing and mining production index to 134.1 (1975 equals 100) from the preliminary 133.6 announced at the end of August.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said the revised index was up 1.1 percent from June and up 9.8 percent from the year before.

Registered a trade deficit of \$670 million, compared with a surplus of \$197 million in July.

Merrett Dixey Syndicate Ltd., the syndicate managers brought in by Lloyd's of London to handle the troubled affairs of the Sasse underwriting syndicate, yesterday announced it plans to resign.

Regardless of the outcome of court cases involving Lloyd's and Sasse, Merrett Dixey said it will resign as manager of the syndicate, which has refused to give Merrett Dixey authority to settle claims on the syndicate's behalf.

**Slips Monthly Trade Deficit**

Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — A trade deficit of \$100 million in August compared with a surplus of \$9 million a year earlier, the first of a series of monthly trade deficits.

Merrett Dixey also criticized Lloyd's, saying the insurance exchange was refusing to arbitrate the claims, and brought the court suit instead.

The suit by the syndicate members seeks to release them from liability for insurance placed by agents in the United States and Canada. It was those policies that eventually led to some of the syndicate's losses.

August also registered a deficit of \$100 million in the current account, compared with a surplus of \$9 million a year earlier.

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**News and Notes**

A Siemens-led consortium has won a \$1.8-billion order to modernize and expand Egypt's telecommunications system.

August. But stocks still were a record with a 60-day supply of cars on Sept. 1.

Pioneer Electronic, Japan's largest manufacturer of audio equipment, has agreed to allow MCA Inc. to transfer its 50-percent ownership of Universal Pioneer Corp. to Discovision Associates.

Japanese corporate profits are expected to show a steady advance in the half-year through September but will suffer a sharp setback in the following half ending March 31.

U.S. auto inventories were slashed in August, but stocks were still a record for the end of the month.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed near their lowest levels of the day.

**U.S. Aid Bill Could Cripple Lending**

**Development Banks' Funding in Danger**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (WP) — Administration officials have warned that the World Bank and other international "development" banks nationally supported by the United States could lose a large part of their lending ability if a recent House vote on foreign aid appropriations is upheld in the Senate.

House fiscal 1980 foreign aid appropriations bill on Sept. 6, forbade the use of U.S. funds for "indirect aid" to Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, the Central African Empire, Angola and Cuba.

quest for \$3.6 billion in fiscal 1980 for the international development banks was trimmed to \$2.5 billion.

The House action — backed by congressional critics of the World Bank and by conservatives who would like to limit aid programs — is similar to efforts in past years that were reversed in the Senate.

Since the World Bank and the so-called "regional development banks" — such as the Asian Development Bank — cannot accept funds with attached conditions, the House action would have the result of pulling the United States totally out of these international lending operations.

Private wages and salaries last month increased 0.3 percent to a \$12.33 trillion annual rate compared with a rise of 0.7 percent in July and 0.8 percent in June.

Warning Given  
Fred Bergsten, assistant Treasury secretary for international affairs, said that if the policy voted by the House prevails, an immediate result would be to end the lending operations of the International Development Association, the soft-loan affiliate of the World Bank.

According to a loan-sharing understanding, contributions by other countries to IDA are keyed to those of the United States. If the U.S. monies are pulled out, "we let all the others off the hook," Mr. Bergsten said.

Transfer payments which include social security, welfare, unemployment and veterans benefits rose 1 percent to a \$260.8 billion rate after increases of 5.5 percent in July, which reflected a cost-of-living increase, and 0.3 percent in June.

**Dollar Steadies Thanks to Heavy Official Support**

LONDON, Sept. 18 — Central banks were obliged to give large-scale support to the dollar today as rocketing gold prices prompted heavy selling of dollars.

The report noted that developing countries and some developed countries, such as Sweden, Norway and Australia, take a more restrictive stance toward foreign banks establishing branches within their borders.

into the United States, and has been approved by the State Department and the Federal Reserve Board. The International Banking Act of 1978 asked the administration to prepare the report for Congress.

While the dollar ended here little changed against the Deutsche mark at 1.8115 DM compared with 1.8118 DM yesterday, dealers said that the New York Federal Reserve Bank had to intervene heavily.

But the report could not find any country that singled out U.S. banks from among other foreign banks for special discrimination.

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**After NYSE Closes Lower**

**Discount Rate Set at 11%**

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 — Fears that the Federal Reserve was tightening credit policy another notch — which helped drive prices on Wall Street lower — were confirmed immediately after the market closed today when the Fed announced in Washington that 10 of its 12 district banks raised their discount rate half a point to a new record-high 11 percent.

The New York Fed had early in the day signaled its intentions when it entered the government securities market to add reserves to the system when federal funds were trading at 11 percent. Dealers said that by conducting overnight repurchase agreements at that level, the Fed was indicating it was inching its target on the key money-market rate to at least 11 percent from 10 percent.

Upjohn raised its quarterly dividend to 43 cents a share from 38 cents paid previously. The stock closed off 1/4 at 46 1/2.

**Incomes Up Modest .4%, U.S. Reports**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP-DJ) — Personal income in August increased a modest, seasonally-adjusted 0.4 percent, the smallest gain since the rise of 0.4 percent, or \$7.5 billion, reported for January, the Commerce Department said today.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed near their lowest levels of the day. The Dow Jones industrial average, after declining as much as 8 1/2 points early in the session, ended with a loss of 7.16 at 874.15.

Declining issues held a commanding lead over advances — 1,147 to 358. Trading was relatively active at 35.86 million shares, up from 37.61 million yesterday.

Personal income rose \$8.4 billion last month to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$1,938 trillion after rising 1.3 percent in July to a downward revised \$1,933 trillion rate. Last month, the department said personal income rose 1.4 percent in July.

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**Cut Supply Of Money, Fed Urged**

By John M. Berry  
NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (WP) — The Shadow Open Market Committee recommended yesterday that the Federal Reserve Board take steps to reduce the growth of the money supply in the year ahead as part of a long-term, anti-inflation strategy even though it expects further recession.

"The worst [of the recession] is yet to come," declared economist Alan Meltzer of Carnegie-Mellon University, co-chairman of the committee. "The only thing that divided us at the meeting was how bad we thought it would be," he said.

The committee meets twice a year to offer advice to the official policy-making group at the Fed, the Federal Open Market Committee.

At the same time the committee also proposed a \$15 billion to \$20 billion cut in personal and business taxes along with a reduction in government spending to prevent the entire burden of the recent oil price increases from falling on consumption and investment.

Over the course of the past year, growth in the so-called monetary base — the total of currency in circulation and the amount of reserves in commercial banks — dropped from about 9 percent to about 8 percent, exactly what the committee urged the Fed to make happen a year ago.

But most of the members of the committee felt that this was more accidental than deliberate.

For the coming year, the committee proposed that growth in the monetary base between now and August, 1980, be reduced to 7 percent as the first part of a five-year effort to get its expansion down to an annual rate of 1 1/2 to 2 percent — a rate the group says is consistent with price stability.

**No Undue Bias Seen Against U.S. Banks**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 — U.S. banks are treated fairly in most foreign financial centers, although few countries would allow U.S. banks to acquire control of large indigenous banks, according to a Treasury report released yesterday.

U.S. banks have a "substantial degree of access to most financial markets abroad," a government study stated.

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The FCB, an Association of executives in Finance, Credit and International Business, owned and operated by its members, has been providing a full range of international credit and financial services since 1919. The European chapter was organized in 1967 to provide the same benefits to European financial managers.  
For further information, call the FCB Europe representative:  
Harold Bennett, 8, Ave. Victoria, B-1200 CHATEAU, Tel.: Brussels (533.57.41).

These Securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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SEPTEMBER 1979







**NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 18**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	12 Month	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev
Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	12 Month	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	12 Month	Div.	Yld.	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev	
Continued from Page 14																												
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	2209	13%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
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LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476	1894	14%	16%	1.20	51	1179	124	1394	1374	1404	22%	14%	Oct 10	1.4	15	321	29	29%	14	14
LILCO 1.78	11	7	41	1454	1461	1476	1476	1476																				

13 Month High Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	Close Prev	13 Month High Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	Close Prev	13 Month High Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	Close Prev	13 Month High Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	Close Prev
22	15%	PENGL 5.50	7.5	8	237	209%	30%	20%	20%	20%	20%	32	22%	SouInd 3.4	2.9	10	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
6	Pat 1.5	1.2	8	8	232	12%	43	8	146	6%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	
45%	45%	Philby 1.75	4.4	8	232	27%	30	14	Rollins 7.7	2.7	51	27%	24	21	21%	24	21	21%	24	21	21%	24	21
20%	20%	Philby 1.90	4.1	11	20%	20%	40	28%	Reins 5.0	1.1	280	22	21	21%	24	21	21%	24	21	21%	24	21	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
20%	20%	Pitkin 2.5	4.2	19	20%	20%	11%	9	Reins 9.0	6.4	6	6	6										

(Continued on Page 16)



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هكذا من الاصل

# IEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 18

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock				
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E
12.00	11.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	11.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	11.50	1.00	10.00	10.00
11.00	10.50	0.90	9.00	9.00	11.00	10.50	0.90	9.00	9.00	11.00	10.50	0.90	9.00	9.00
10.00	9.50	0.80	8.00	8.00	10.00	9.50	0.80	8.00	8.00	10.00	9.50	0.80	8.00	8.00
9.00	8.50	0.70	7.00	7.00	9.00	8.50	0.70	7.00	7.00	9.00	8.50	0.70	7.00	7.00
8.00	7.50	0.60	6.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	0.60	6.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	0.60	6.00	6.00
7.00	6.50	0.50	5.00	5.00	7.00	6.50	0.50	5.00	5.00	7.00	6.50	0.50	5.00	5.00
6.00	5.50	0.40	4.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	0.40	4.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	0.40	4.00	4.00
5.00	4.50	0.30	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.50	0.30	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.50	0.30	3.00	3.00
4.00	3.50	0.20	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	0.20	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	0.20	2.00	2.00
3.00	2.50	0.10	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.50	0.10	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.50	0.10	1.00	1.00
2.00	1.50	0.05	0.50	0.50	2.00	1.50	0.05	0.50	0.50	2.00	1.50	0.05	0.50	0.50
1.00	0.50	0.02	0.20	0.20	1.00	0.50	0.02	0.20	0.20	1.00	0.50	0.02	0.20	0.20
0.50	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.10
0.25	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05
0.10	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02
0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock				
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E
12.00	11.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	11.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	11.50	1.00	10.00	10.00
11.00	10.50	0.90	9.00	9.00	11.00	10.50	0.90	9.00	9.00	11.00	10.50	0.90	9.00	9.00
10.00	9.50	0.80	8.00	8.00	10.00	9.50	0.80	8.00	8.00	10.00	9.50	0.80	8.00	8.00
9.00	8.50	0.70	7.00	7.00	9.00	8.50	0.70	7.00	7.00	9.00	8.50	0.70	7.00	7.00
8.00	7.50	0.60	6.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	0.60	6.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	0.60	6.00	6.00
7.00	6.50	0.50	5.00	5.00	7.00	6.50	0.50	5.00	5.00	7.00	6.50	0.50	5.00	5.00
6.00	5.50	0.40	4.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	0.40	4.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	0.40	4.00	4.00
5.00	4.50	0.30	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.50	0.30	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.50	0.30	3.00	3.00
4.00	3.50	0.20	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	0.20	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	0.20	2.00	2.00
3.00	2.50	0.10	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.50	0.10	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.50	0.10	1.00	1.00
2.00	1.50	0.05	0.50	0.50	2.00	1.50	0.05	0.50	0.50	2.00	1.50	0.05	0.50	0.50
1.00	0.50	0.02	0.20	0.20	1.00	0.50	0.02	0.20	0.20	1.00	0.50	0.02	0.20	0.20
0.50	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.10
0.25	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05
0.10	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02
0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Selected Over-the-Counter

12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock				
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E
12.00	11.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	11.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	11.50	1.00	10.00	10.00
11.00	10.50	0.90	9.00	9.00	11.00	10.50	0.90	9.00	9.00	11.00	10.50	0.90	9.00	9.00
10.00	9.50	0.80	8.00	8.00	10.00	9.50	0.80	8.00	8.00	10.00	9.50	0.80	8.00	8.00
9.00	8.50	0.70	7.00	7.00	9.00	8.50	0.70	7.00	7.00	9.00	8.50	0.70	7.00	7.00
8.00	7.50	0.60	6.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	0.60	6.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	0.60	6.00	6.00
7.00	6.50	0.50	5.00	5.00	7.00	6.50	0.50	5.00	5.00	7.00	6.50	0.50	5.00	5.00
6.00	5.50	0.40	4.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	0.40	4.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	0.40	4.00	4.00
5.00	4.50	0.30	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.50	0.30	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.50	0.30	3.00	3.00
4.00	3.50	0.20	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	0.20	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	0.20	2.00	2.00
3.00	2.50	0.10	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.50	0.10	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.50	0.10	1.00	1.00
2.00	1.50	0.05	0.50	0.50	2.00	1.50	0.05	0.50	0.50	2.00	1.50	0.05	0.50	0.50
1.00	0.50	0.02	0.20	0.20	1.00	0.50	0.02	0.20	0.20	1.00	0.50	0.02	0.20	0.20
0.50	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.10
0.25	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05
0.10	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02
0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock					12 Month Stock				
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E
12.00	11.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	11.50	1.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	11.50	1.00	10.00	10.00
11.00	10.50	0.90	9.00	9.00	11.00	10.50	0.90	9.00	9.00	11.00	10.50	0.90	9.00	9.00
10.00	9.50	0.80	8.00	8.00	10.00	9.50	0.80	8.00	8.00	10.00	9.50	0.80	8.00	8.00
9.00	8.50	0.70	7.00	7.00	9.00	8.50	0.70	7.00	7.00	9.00	8.50	0.70	7.00	7.00
8.00	7.50	0.60	6.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	0.60	6.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	0.60	6.00	6.00
7.00	6.50	0.50	5.00	5.00	7.00	6.50	0.50	5.00	5.00	7.00	6.50	0.50	5.00	5.00
6.00	5.50	0.40	4.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	0.40	4.00	4.00	6.00	5.50	0.40	4.00	4.00
5.00	4.50	0.30	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.50	0.30	3.00	3.00	5.00	4.50	0.30	3.00	3.00
4.00	3.50	0.20	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	0.20	2.00	2.00	4.00	3.50	0.20	2.00	2.00
3.00	2.50	0.10	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.50	0.10	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.50	0.10	1.00	1.00
2.00	1.50	0.05	0.50	0.50	2.00	1.50	0.05	0.50	0.50	2.00	1.50	0.05	0.50	0.50
1.00	0.50	0.02	0.20	0.20	1.00	0.50	0.02	0.20	0.20	1.00	0.50	0.02	0.20	0.20
0.50	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.01	0.10	0.10
0.25	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.05
0.10	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02
0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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<b><u>ACROSS</u></b>	43 Tropical resins	6 Scott Joplin work: 1906
1 Superlative suffix	44 Transaction principal	7 Slippery ones
4 Provide a party service	47 Uses the telephone	8 B.&O., etc.
9 Highlands	48 Small ducks	9 Turbic tongue
head covering	50 Commanding	10 Bandleader Shaw
12 Distort	54 Therefore	11 Intended
14 "No — Love," 1953 song	55 Hard to penetrate	13 Joplin work: 1903
15 — Island, Calif.	56 "Yes —"; Sammy Davis Jr.	15 Joplin work: 1902
16 The Mets, e.g.	57 Apartment plus-factor	20 Assistants
17 Yule songs	58 Member of a Hoosier team	21 Winter month: Abbr.
18 "— boy!"	59 Best seller by Robin Cook	23 Stallone's nickname
19 Tries	60 Always to poets	24 Abbr. on a meat package
21 Exhaust	61 Proofreaders' marks	25 German negative
22 Michelangelo work	62 Profit	26 Part of a fork
23 Hidden		28 Subject of a Keats poem
24 Messy		32 News piece
27 Deep ravine		33 One-tenth: Comb. form
29 Fishermen's equipment	<b><u>DOWN</u></b>	34 Adherents: Suffix
30 Render, as fat	1 Victim of feudalism	36 Taboo
31 Fashion term	2 "Birthday suit"	37 Abzug
35 Bell sounds	3 Care for	39 L. B. J. beagle
36 Storage area	4 Transports	40 Personnel in publishing
37 Maine college	5 On — (making merry)	
38 Again		
39 Ark crewman		
40 Discard		
41 Actress Worth		

AITP LAMB MAD  
 HIDE SOBER SOLO  
 SKATE COBRA TLAC  
 HELLER EVILEYE  
 LEVEE SNEED  
 ETS AERO SALOME  
 FRO SCRAP DEWIS  
 RAFT HOKUM WANT  
 ELTON REMOP NEO  
 WAHLER NASA ESP  
 ELIAS STURN  
 SKELTON ELOPER  
 STIR TRIOS PILE  
 TENS ASSEMY ERIE  
 ENG ROSE SEAL

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	21	75	Fair	MADRID	24	75	Fair
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Rain	MAIAM	28	82	Fair
ANKARA	16	61	Fair	MILAN	23	73	Misty
ATHENS	28	82	Cloudy	MONTREAL	20	72	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	MOSCOW	12	54	Overcast
BELOGRADE	23	73	Fair	MUNICH	23	73	Fair
BERLIN	19	64	Rain	NEW YORK	22	72	Fair
BUSSELE	19	64	Overcast	NICE	29	72	Fair
BUCKHART	19	64	Fair	OSLO	20	68	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	31	70	Fair
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy	PRAGUE	20	70	Fair
COPIENHAGEN	16	61	Rain	ROME	27	81	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Cloudy	SOFIA	18	64	Misty
DUBLIN	17	59	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Overcast
EDINBURGH	15	43	Cloudy	TELAV			
FLORENCE	23	73	Misty	TELAVIV	30	86	Misty
FRANKFURT	34	75	Cloudy	TOYOYO	35	77	Misty
GENEVA	12	57	Misty	YONIS	30	74	Fair
HELSINKI	12	54	Rain	VIENNA	25	77	Fair
HOUSTON	24	73	Rain	WARSAW	28	68	Overcast
ISTANBUL	26	68	Fair	WASHINGTON	23	73	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy	ZURICH	22	72	Misty
LISBON	22	72	Cloudy				
LONDON	28	68	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	35	75	Cloudy				

(Yleather's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Thunderstorm

Rain

Snow

Wind Direction

Warm Front

Cold Front

Occluded Front

Quasi-Stationary Front

The letter continued: "Already people are saying that you are a great pope. We are waiting for them to say that you are a good and just pope as well. The flickering flame of our hopes is now in your hands."

A group spokesman, who asked to remain anonymous, said that work was already under way to organize a "workers' committee."

Panel 1: Charlie Brown: "DO YOU HAVE A TELEPHONE?" Snoopy: "TELEPHONE FOR YOU."

Panel 2: Snoopy: "WOODSTOCK? HOW ARE YOU? HOW'S JURY DUTY?"

Panel 3: Snoopy: "SEQUESTERED, HUH? WELL, HAVE A GOOD NIGHT"

Panel 4: Woodstock hangs up the phone. Snoopy: "WELL, HAVE A GOOD NIGHT"

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MAY YOU INSTALL A CURB JOCKEY  
NEXT TO THE HOUSE OWNED BY  
'TOO-TALL' JONES.

MAY YOUR DAUGHTER WIN THE  
MISS CONGENIALITY AWARD AT  
THE INTERNATIONAL STEAMFITTERS'  
CONVENTION.

THE CURSE EXCHANGE

THE CURSE EXCHANGE

THE CURSE EXCHANGE

DADDY, WAKE UP!  
YOU'LL BE LATE  
FOR WORK!

IT'S NO USE--HE JUST  
WON'T WAKE UP!

LET'S SEE WHAT THESE  
EGGS AND 'BACON' WILL DO

HIS NOSE NEVER  
SLEEPS!

JOHN J. MURPHY

THE GENERAL WON'T LIKE YOU EATING ICE CREAM IN HIS OFFICE

I THOUGHT HE WENT TO TOWN!

NO!... AND HERE HE COMES! YOU'D BETTER LOOK BUSY!

?

MOOR WALKER

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9-19

I'VE GOT TO STOP THIS SMOKIN'. MY CHEST'S GETTIN' REALLY SORE.

COUGH COUGH

IT ISN'T EASY, CHALMERS. MIND YOU, I DID BACK IT IN FOR A PERIOD A FEW YEARS AGO.

OOO! YOU LITTLE FIBBER YOU NEVER DID!

I DID! I REMEMBER VERY WELL—

—IT WAS ONE OF THE MOST MISERABLE MORNINGS OF MY LIFE.

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WE CAUGHT THIS MAN DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED!

THROW HIM IN THE SLAMMER FOR BEING A MENACE TO THE HIGHWAY

I OBJECT!... HE MISSED THE HIGHWAY BY FIFTY YARDS!

I OBJECT!... HE MISSED THE HIGHWAY BY FIFTY YARDS!

**PANEL 1:**

BATMAN: YOU ALMOST KILLED YOUR WIFE --- AND WHETHER OR NOT IT CAN BE PROVED THAT YOU KILLED DENISE IS BESIDE THE POINT! YOU AND I BOTH KNOW YOU DID!

**PANEL 2:**

RIDDLER: AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED, I CAN MAKE NO PROMISES--- NO DEALS!

**PANEL 3:**

RIDDLER: I COULDN'T HELP MYSELF / IT WASN'T AS THOUGH I WANTED TO HARM THEM!

**PANEL 4:**

RIDDLER: THEN CONFESS, RON! THROW YOURSELF ON THE MERCY OF THE COURT! PERHAPS YOU'RE SALVAGEABLE! I WOULDN'T KNOW--- PSYCHIATRIST NIGHT!

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**Panel 1:**  
 OLD WOMAN: BABY, I DON'T KNOW HOW TO BEGIN. HOW CAN I EVER MAKE UP FOR WHAT I'VE DONE?  
 YOUNG WOMAN: BY TELLING ME WHY, MOM.

**Panel 2:**  
 OLD WOMAN: I DON'T KNOW WHY, BABE. I GUESS AFTER TEN YEARS OF BEING A WIFE AND MOTHER, I STILL DON'T KNOW WHO I WAS. AND I HAVEN'T GETTIN' ANY HELP FROM YOUR FATHER.

**Panel 3:**  
 OLD WOMAN: SO ONE DAY I WALKED OUT THE KITCHEN DOOR AND FLAGGED COLLEGE MEN PASSING COLLEGE BOYS ON A MOTORCYCLE.  
 YOUNG WOMAN: A MOTORCYCLE? WHAT KIND?

**Panel 4:**  
 OLD WOMAN: I DIDN'T, HONEY. IT WAS A BMW. IT WAS IN A HURRY.  
 YOUNG WOMAN: I'LL BET IT WAS A BMW! COLLEGE MEN ALWAYS RIDE BMWS!

**69** John McKinley



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**TERRAY**

**DREBIG**

**WHAT THE TELEGRAPH  
COULD HAVE BEEN  
WHEN IT WAS FIRST  
INVENTED.**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer. Be sure to line up the letters correctly.

Answer here: A   (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LIGHT SUITE OUTLAW PELVIS  
Answer: Get less tired the further they go—WHEEL

Reviewed by John Russell

**SALLY** HEMINGS was the quadroon slave with whom Thomas Jefferson lived for 38 years. He seduced her when they were in Paris and she was the very young servant of his daughter Polly. He had many children by her. Quite possibly she was the person in the world who knew him best. She ran his house in the country. Thanks in part to his teaching and in part to her own quite exceptional capacities, she grew up to be well-informed, well-spoken in both French and English, and a good judge of people. She was never intimidated. When she was a young girl she was the best-dressed and the best-dressed woman in the room. But she never sat down at Jefferson's table when guests were present. She went to Washington only once — and by stealth — during his presidency. And he never freed her, —

gency. And he never tires her.

This is one of the great stories in U.S. history, and it is absolutely told in a range of scope, it would have taxed anyone of the great 19th-century novelists. Barbara Chase-Riboud showed a colossal ambition, therefore, when she took it as the subject of her first novel. She needed to recreate the slave world of Virginia in Jefferson's day. She needed to know the white man's world, there and elsewhere. She needed to know something of politics, something of Paris at the time of the French Revolution and something of the early 19th-century slavery on both sides of the Atlantic in the 1770s and '80s and '90s. She had to give life to someone of whom we know almost nothing and match her speech by speech and action by action, with one of the best-known and most-loved of U.S. historical figures. She had to deal with private dramas that had an operatic intensity, and she had to bring to a great sprawling mass of material something as shapely as the great country house to which Jefferson gave so much of himself. She had to make us believe in her Jefferson, to make us believe her Aaron Burr, her Dolley Madison, her original Adams; and she had to make us believe in herself as a predestined interpreter of events that even today make us catch our breath.

John Russell wrote this review for *The New York Times*.

**Best Seller**

*The New York Times*

This list is based on reports from 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. It does not necessarily cover all titles.

**FICTION**

Week	Title	Author
1	THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Mary Stewart	
2	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron	
3	THE MATARESE CIRCLE, by Robert Ludlum	
4	SHOOT, by Lawrence Sanders	
5	THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King	
6	TINSEL, by William Goldstein	
7	CLASS REUNION, by Ross MacKenzie	
8	THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST 1983, by Philip K. Dick	

The good news is that she succeeded. We believe in her Sally Hearnings from the moment that we first come upon her as a woman of 56, living near Monticello after Jefferson's death in "the most beggarly habitation for miles around." We believe in her elegant instincts, her well-turned speech, her continuing beauty and her fine eye for furniture, believing, as we are urged to do, that the clock (a museum piece, in this case) and read the story of her life, year by turbulent year.

Chase-Riboud has a little trouble in getting that story under way. A more experienced novelist would have sensed that the long monologue in which the slave tells his story rather goes over the family history is not going in pace, in tone or in texture. We don't believe that any human being ever talked that way. From time to time Chase-Riboud compounds this difficulty of tone by introducing real documents, real letters and real newspaper articles. These make us momentarily uneasy about their setting — an imagined late 18th century in which unlettered people speak of "gaining their equilibrium" and others fall back upon the slang of our own day.

This said, the book is vastly enjoyable. The slave world is made vivid to us in terms of physical and psychic hardship alike. The scenes

1 Herman Tarnower, M.D. and  
2 Seal Street, Boston  
3 CRUEL SHOWS, by Steve  
4 Martin  
5 THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM,  
6 by Nathan Pritikin  
7 THE AMERICAN ADVENTURE  
8 CAN DESTROY, by Robert  
9 Singer  
10 HOW TO PROSPER DURING  
11 THE COMING OF THE  
12 YEARS, by Howard J. Raff  
13 BROCA'S BRAIN, by Carl  
14 Seal .....  
15 SNAPE, by Lewis Thomas  
16 THE WHITE ALBUM, by  
17 Joan Didion  
18 THE SEXY BEAST, by  
19 John Updike  
20 by Lytle and Peter Gougeon  
21 THE POWERS THAT BE, by  
22 David Halberstam  
23 THE DANCING AS PART AS  
24 A CAT, by Barbara  
25 THE COMPLETE BOOK OF  
26 RUNNING, by James F. Fitz  
27 LAUREN BACALL, BY  
28 MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall  
29 THE GREAT SHARK  
30 HUNT, by Hunter Thompson  
31 THE GREAT SHARK HUNT  
32 by Hunter Thompson  
33 CHASE-RIBOUD, by  
34 Christina Crawford

**By Alan Tr...**

ON the diagramed deal, South had to make a tough bidding decision when West opened one spade and East jumped to three spades.

This action was invitational. It normally shows four-card support, but East's decision to take this action with strong three-card support put great pressure on South.

West led the K-A of clubs. South ruffed. The bidding indicated that the opponents' high points were divided about 5-5, so the diamond king was sure to be with East. West was sure that eight points in clubs, since he would have dropped the king from a G-J holding.

The problem was to as-

He made that aggressive but reasonable decision to bid four hearts, refusing to be shut out. From his angle, it was virtually certain that North held a singleton or void in spades, so he probably held a few hearts.

West naturally bid four spades,

and North continued to live hearty. Nobody felt able to double, and this caution was vindicated by the result. Perhaps West should have continued to five spades, which fails by just one trick unless the defense is double-dummy.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ 5  
 ♥ KJ574  
 ♦ Q95  
 ♣ 9963

**EAST**  
 ♠ J4  
 ♥ 73  
 ♦ KJ82  
 ♣ 8773

**WEST (D)**  
 ♠ QJ9752  
 ♥ 73  
 ♦ 107  
 ♣ AKJ4

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ AS2  
 ♥ AQJ985  
 ♦ AK43  
 ♣ 5

**NORTH and South were vulnerable.**  
 The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♠	Pass	3♠	4♥
4♠	5♥	Pass	Pass

With East stripped of ever but diamonds, the score was set for the end play. South lost diamond to dummy's nine. East was forced to win one from the diamond king. It not have helped for West to lead the diamond ten, for East have been in the same trouble capturing dummy's queen.

West the clothing.



# ates Replace Expos in First and Royals Move Up on Angels

## fornia's Lead Reduced to 2 Games

ITV, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Dave Parker, demonstrating the clutch play that made him the most valuable player in the National League last season, hit a pair of run-scoring singles and Don Robinson pitched a six-hitter here last night to give the Pittsburgh Pirates sole possession of first place in the National League East with a 2-1 triumph over the Montreal Expos.

It was the eighth consecutive road victory for Pittsburgh, which has won 16 of its last 21 games. Pittsburgh opened a 1-0 lead in the third inning when Omar Moreno led off with a single and stole second. Tim Lincecum sacrificed Moreno to third and Parker followed with a single to right off loser Steve Rogers (13-10).

In the fifth inning, Robinson, who improved his record to 8-6, hit a one-out single and moved to second on a single by Foli. Parker hit another run-scoring single to give the Pirates a 2-0 lead.



Chuck Tanner, the manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, lets Montreal know that his team is No. 1.

## skins in Romp

### er Giants, 27-0

ON, Sept. 18 (UPI) — Joe Theismann and Karl Lorch returned in 31 yards for a first down to lead the Redskins to a 27-0 victory over the New York Giants in a National Football League action.

The victory lifted the Redskins' record to 2-1. The penalty-plagued Giants dropped to 0-3.

Theismann, the NFL's leading passer, completed 18 of 29 for 153 yards before being relieved late in the game by Kim McQuiklin.

## Standings

CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pct.
AFC	1	0	0	1.000
NFC	2	0	0	1.000
AFL	3	0	0	1.000
NFL	4	0	0	1.000

The Redskins stunned Pittsburgh early in the second quarter when Lorch picked off a pass intended for running back Billy Taylor near the sidelines. Lorch was untouched on his way to the end zone.

Twice the Giants were unable to generate momentum. A short punt by Mike Briggs gave the Giants possession on the Washington 48, and Theismann passed to a tight end on the 45 midway through the second quarter, but Pittsburgh could not get the offense moving.

## The Soccer Scene

### Forest Must Look to Its Laurels

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Sept. 18 (IHT) — The treadmill of success, in sport as in life, demands a devil of a lot of maintenance and regeneration. But, whereas prudence and planning may sustain an industrial peak for years, a sporting pinnacle is threatened within months if not days.

lary since its recent mid-table form in Sweden affords it little confidence. Forest's own confidence had swollen to unprecedented proportions until last Saturday. It had hit Coventry for four goals, West Bromwich for five and then Blackburn for six before Norwich City deflated its balloon with a 3-1 defeat. Norwich claimed the victory was a tactical maneuver: stifling creative winger John Robertson with tight marking, blocking off the midfield surge with four men, and hitting Nottingham with headed goals.

The Forest management responded by saying that the customary industry of its players was shamefully relaxed by their return from international duty with England and Scotland. More significant is the fact that Forest is changed in three positions from its European side: Anto Dominijani has been replaced by defender Frank Clark and midfielder Archie Gemmill, while Trevor Francis, who scored the winner of the 1979 final, is ineligible after his involvement with Detroit in the NASL.

## an Award Is 3 Players, Draft Choice

K. Sept. 18 (AP) — Trail Blazers have forward Kevin Kunnert, Smith and a 1980 first-round draft pick as compensation for the loss of Bill Walton.

choice to the Blazers. The Clippers have until Thursday to notify O'Brien of their decision.

Both clubs later modified their positions. However, they differed greatly in placing a cash value on Walton. The Blazers said he was worth \$9 million, while San Diego placed his value at \$2.25 million.

## Transactions

SEATTLE: Seattle Seahawks signed Eliahu Howard, a free agent center, to a one-year contract.

## Ram Receiver Out

ANAHEIM, Calif., Sept. 18 (AP) — The Los Angeles Rams announced yesterday that Willie Miller, the National Football League's leading receiver last year, underwent knee surgery and will be sidelined for the rest of the season.

## REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED: 16th FLOOR, DUPRE, PRESTIGE APARTMENT, ON BOIS DE BOULOGNE, 100 sqm, very well furnished, High price, 700 000 FF.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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### REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

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### EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED: ART LITHO, seeks dynamic young man and woman, free of charge, English to French, 24 rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France, 01 26 10 10 10.

### EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED: AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks English speaking lawyer, 24 rue de la Paix, Paris 1, France, 01 26 10 10 10.

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## Observer

## No Big Spenders

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The things big spenders spend big for these days suggest there has been a decline in the American big-spending imagination. According to a Wall Street Journal report on the present generation of spendthrifts, those in the upper-income brackets think pretty much like pinch-pennies in the middle and lower brackets when they decide to splurge.

What enchants them? The internal combustion engine. A \$150,000-a-year man, represented as typical of the loose-pursestring set, has bought two Cadillacs, a Mercedes Benz and, for water travel, a 25-foot runabout. Last year he also flew 22 times between New Jersey and Florida. Jet travel is not by internal combustion, to be sure, but its close.



Baker

Another representative case keeps a Mercedes, an Austin Healey and an Oldsmobile. (He also has two Arabian horses, which is more like it.) A third owns two trucks, two boats and a Jaguar — not the animal breed, which would be encouraging, but the internal combustible.

All this is spending, all right, but the question is whether it is big spending. Big spending is an old, only slightly dishonorable tradition in this country, but the acquisition of motor power used to be only the start of it, a sort of qualifying round for entrants in the fast-bucks competition.

It was all right to start by buying a Packard or a Duesenberg, but to get ahead you had to get out of the auto market and broaden your scope. J.P. Morgan naturally bought a yacht, but he didn't waste his reputation by buying a second yacht, and a third, and a fourth for his wife, and then a yachtlet for his daughter.

J.P. Morgan understood big spending. If you were going to do it right, you had to diversify your outlays. So he bought a library, and he bought some banks, and then he tried to buy the United States. This created Theodore Roosevelt, which was good for the country.

Admittedly, it is not so easy to be

J.P. Morgan nowadays, partly because of Theodore Roosevelt, but mostly because of Woodrow Wilson who saw the light at the end of the tunnel and pursued it to discover the income tax. Nevertheless, even in the 1920s and 1930s big spending was done in the spirit Morgan could have applauded.

An elegant car was still all right and the swimming pool and tennis court helped the spender to get out of the chocks with a flourish, but his reputation hinged on finer points.

He surely had a box at the opera. He may not have used it, but as a big spender it was his duty to urge any tightwad he ran into at cocktails to "use my box tonight."

It was taken for granted that he would treat house guests to champagne for breakfast, own two sets of tails and a few racehorses and be greeted by the managers with the keys to the best suites at Claridge's in London, the Paris Ritz and the Gritti Palace in Venice.

By these standards, today's big spenders seem very tame stuff with their garages stuffed with cars and their marinas overflowing with boats. The truly great spenders cultivated the impression of being joyous wastrels.

Both breeds of spender — the wastrel playboy and the present-day acquirer of motors — can be faulted by the spokesmen of uplift for motives of ostentation, of course. But they are more interesting for the distinctions that separate them. The old breed spread the money around. They were social creatures, entertaining friends and colleagues, enriching boyfriends and concubines, pleasuring guests with champagne and the best Bordeaux, and making life worthwhile for chorus girls.

Nowadays the big spender seems to spend big mostly to please himself and his next-of-kin. Maybe this reflects the hedonism that is the philosophy of the present age; maybe it signifies merely that there is not anything very big for spenders to spend with in this age of ultimate taxation and the \$200,000 row house. In any case, calling them big spenders is a sad overstatement when we look back on the golden history of big spending.

Has one of these internal-combustion collectors — just one — ever lit a cigar with a \$100 bill? Not likely.

By Michael Zwirn

CHAMPOTTEUX, France (HT) — All her life she took care of children, and difficult, brilliant musicians.

She and Charlie (Bird) Parker lived together for five years. She and the jazzman had two children, but they never married because Bird was already married — to two other women at the same time. After his death in 1955, she married one of Bird's best disciples, Phil Woods, with whom she had two more children.

The children (one of Parker's died) are grown and Chan Parker Woods is alone now, having split up with Phil, living in a gracious renovated farmhouse one hour south of Paris.

"I love it," she says. "I decided it's time for me. I want to make my own music now."

## Inheritance

She has written 31 arrangements for vocal quintet, puts lyrics to jazz lines and teaches singing, but her income comes primarily from selling tapes she made of Bird playing in joints like the Rockland Palace in the Bronx. (CRS will issue the first album this winter.) "These tapes are your inheritance," Chan says Bird told her. "They will support you one day."

She once sang with society bands around New York, as Chan Richardson. Her father had been known as Broadway Ben. He owned nightclubs during prohibition and booked vaudeville acts. Her mother was a Ziegfeld Girl. Friends in publishing sent them lead sheets of all the new songs and Chan, still a pre-teenager, played them on the piano. She laughs: "One reason Bird loved me was because I knew the bridges to all the songs."

Her mother knew Cab Calloway and Duke Ellington — they came over to dinner — and Chan cried when Bunny Berigan died. When her grammar school teacher asked what she wanted to be when she grew up, she answered: "A band leader."

Jars of homemade preserves line her shelves. Tomatoes she picked from her garden the same morning as on the table. Bird's two saxophones are standing in the corner of her stone-walled

## Remembering Bird

*"If we had gone that day, he might still be alive. He wouldn't have had all the rejection, frustration . . . Bird always loved France. He wanted to live here. He was knocked out by the respect his music was accorded."*



Charlie Parker and Chan at Birdland in the early '50s.

studio. Yesterday she mowed her lawn. She begins to knit: "What I wanted all my life besides being around music was to have a family, and that's why I lived with musicians — so I could have both."

She already had a daughter, Kim, by a first marriage at the age of 19. They lived with her mother, who worked the cloakroom concession in New York's 21 club, next door to their railroad flat. Chan was a photographer in the jazz clubs down the street. A gossip columnist called her the "Queen of 52d Street."

She was introduced to Bird between sets at the Three Deuces, and they began seeing each other. She recalls that one morning at dawn he suddenly said: "Pack your valise. Let's go. Right now."

"Where to?" she asked. "We're going to Paris." She talked him out of it, but

now wonders: "If I had gone that day, he might still be alive. He wouldn't have had all the rejection, frustration, all the blood-suckers, hustlers and junk connections feeding off him. Bird always loved France. He wanted to live here. He was knocked out by the respect his music was accorded. He wanted Bird [their son] to be brought up in France."

"Bird was so different from the image he has been given. He wanted to live a straight life, but he had been turned on junk at 15 and he never escaped that. Except musically, he could communicate better with straight people. He loved Sunday dinners with my mother and Aunt Janet."

"When we lived on the Lower East Side, he used to go out on the streets and talk to the old Ukrainians, Gypsies and Orthodox Jews in the neighborhood. They all called him Charlie."

There were many musicians hanging around during the years after Bird's death, but Phil Woods was the only one "enough guts to make a move," she says. Woods also plays alto sax, and it was hard for anyone to escape the ghost of Bird on the instrument. Marrying his widow made it just about impossible. Black musicians accused him of playing Bird's horn, Chan says, and there was some muttering about a white man raising Bird's child.

Woods brought the family to Europe in the late '60s to escape the post living-death of the New York recording studios, where his talent had put him in demand. He formed a quartet, The European Rhythm Machine, which was the hottest jazz band on the Continent for several years.

## 'Life in E-flat'

But Bird haunted Woods. It is not easy supporting four children, even with a jazz band in demand, and performing every night takes its toll on any musician. Feeling the pressure, he began to drink heavily. Chan recalls that he came back depressed from a successful concert in Berlin, and said: "Don't send me out there any more. Chan — I'm not Charlie Parker."

One day he "went out for a pack of cigarettes and never came back. I wrote him: 'You've made me a cliché. Man, a statistic on the job market, one of those women whose husbands leave them.'"

"I think I resented being a cliché, more than anything." She is working on a book about her life with the two sax players, called "Life in E-flat." In it she wrote: "Champotieux means 'clod of mud.' The land, which is full of thistles, nettles and thorns, is heavy with clay and is back-breaking to turn . . . Our hyacinth-colored grapes made 46 jars of jelly this year, and our plums tasted like sunshine. The sky is an ever-changing drama which sometimes allows one to see the light that Utrillo painted. The fields are brown, gold and green and in the spring when they are covered by poppies, the wheat waves in the wind like a cool northern sea . . . It took half a century for me to find out there is more to life than a saxophone."

## PEOPLE: Flying Enthusiast Sees A Touchdown Record

Charles Shattuck took his first flight back in 1939, a short hop to Boston to see Douglas (Wrong Way) Corrigan of aviation fame. Four decades later, the 63-year-old East Hartford, Conn., sheet metal worker flew 25,348 miles to 18 different cities in five days — and, he hopes, into the Guinness Book of World Records. Shattuck took off on the attempt to set a world's record for continuous air flights a week ago, leaving Boston's Logan International Airport, where he returned over the weekend — 122 hours and 17 minutes later. Shattuck's route took him from Boston to New York City to Detroit to Chicago to Dallas to Los Angeles to San Diego to Detroit to St. Louis to Cleveland to Hartford to Cleveland to St. Louis to San Francisco to Chicago to Tulsa to Chicago to Buffalo to New York City to Cincinnati to Dallas to Los Angeles to San Francisco to Chicago to New York City to Washington to Memphis to Dallas to Los Angeles to Chicago to Boston. "I think it was an achievement," he said. "I think it was even better than taking a vacation."

In Los Angeles, a judge has released Annie Rooney Nuccio, an actress and former dancing partner of Donald O'Connor, from terms of a prenuptial contract, allowing her to receive about \$144,000-a-year support for the next three years and \$120,000 a year after that. Marvin Mitchell, Mrs. Nuccio's attorney, said her husband, insurance tycoon Vincent Nuccio, wanted to divorce his wife and expected her to abide by a prenuptial agreement giving her a \$5,000 settlement and keeping the couple's property separate. Superior Court Judge Frances B. Scialli agreed that the property should remain separate, but ordered Nuccio to pay his wife \$120,000 monthly support payments for the next three years and \$100,000 a month thereafter until her remarriage or death.

The Lone Ranger and Buck Rogers came to Chicago dressed as Clayton Moore and Buster Crabbe. Moore wore aviator goggles in place of the mask that made the Lone Ranger famous and his cowboy duds were crisp and clean. Crabbe arrived in a blue golf shirt and neat gray slacks. "Would you like me to come in my G-string? I brought that along," said Crabbe.

who once played Tarzan, Rogers and Flash Gordon appeared at a news conference 65, was forced to give up his last month when a judge ruled in favor of the Weather Corp. of the Lone Ranger may think a younger man is for truth and justice. He has given up his old role for a younger man to play Rogers. And they did.

The 24-year-old son of Sen. Robert Kennedy is in serious condition from a heart infection. Donnell Kennedy has been at Massachusetts Hospital 10 days, and a spokesman said the latest treatment is not a matter that's for certain. Weeks likely. Just before he was laid, Kennedy was robbed a Harlem hotel known as a venereal disease clinic. The infection he is from, bacterial endocarditis, inflammation of the heart that may be caused by a bacterial infection. Most people develop the disease have a valve abnormality, and had been a past patient at the hospital for treatment of a heart.

A memorial marble stele commemorating the late Italian Fascist leader Benito Mussolini was dedicated in the town of Fossalta di Piave, along the River. Many Italian writers of the ceremony. The stele dedicated to the "honorary of Fossalta, the town which Hemingway described in 'Across the River and the Trees.' Hemingway was in Fossalta in July, 1919, serving as an ambulance driver.

A French bicycle racer blind man with one leg set a new world speed record on a small road of Malbouche, France. Jean Rude, 25, from Dijon, and an injured partner, Etienne, 56, from Vesoul, reached a 77.6 miles an hour (125 km an hour) racing behind a cyclist pacemaker. Rude is also known for similar venture. Chappaz is also a skier and a cyclist.

—SAMUEL J.

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